FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
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FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Port Almanac—May 12.

Sun Rises	4.57 A M
Sun Sets	6.55 P M
Day's Length	13 h 57 m
High Water at Southport	7.09 P M
High Water at Wilmington	8.53 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 74°; 8 p. m., 77°; maximum, 94°; minimum, 68°; mean, 81°.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.97.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. yesterday at the Wilmington station was 94 degrees, the same as Charlotte, Lumberton, Weldon and Goldsboro; at Newbern and Florence, 92. Greensboro, 90. There was no rain in the Wilmington district.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, generally fair, continuous warm southwesterly winds.

Fair weather will probably continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Partly cloudy weather and local showers are indicated for New England, thence westward over the Middle Atlantic States and the Lake regions. The weather will continue cool on the New England coast, and it will be cooler in the Middle Atlantic States.

OUTLINES.

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in Wilmington next year. —— The cotton crop report of the Department of Agriculture shows a large increase in acreage planted; complaint is made of drought in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. —— By the explosion of the boilers of the tow boat Harry Brown, twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, Miss., eleven lives were lost and many persons injured. —— Miss Fannie Heck, of North Carolina, was re-elected President of the Woman's Missionary Union at Chattanooga, Tenn. —— A train on the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch ten miles south of Savannah; one child was killed and twenty-six people injured, none of them fatally. —— At Mobile, Ala., a young lady was terribly burned by her dress catching fire from a parlor match on which she stepped. —— Gov. Morton has signed the Greater New York bill —— A resolution was adopted by the Northern Methodist Conference endorsing the treatment that the Cleveland hotels have accorded to all the delegates, regardless of color; a resolution to the effect that the Methodist Church recognized no color or caste was referred. —— The execution of the death sentence imposed upon the Americans captured on the schooner Competitor has been postponed; Captain General Weyler has resigned on account of the action of the Spanish Government in the case of the Competitor filibusters, but the Government has refused to accept his resignation. —— New York markets: Money on call was quoted at 2½@3½ per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton steady; middling gulf 8¼c; middling uplands 8¼c; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot moderately active and weaker; corn—spot dull, steady and ¼c lower; No. 2 at elevator 35¾; afloat 36¾c. spirits turpentine nominal at 27½@27¾c; rosin dull but easy; strained common to good $1.85@1.90.

The latest freak in the horse line is a pony with a tail sixteen feet long. This is a 16 to 1 pony.

Mrs. Langtry took from the Bank of England $50,000 for the $200,000 worth of jewels which some forger got from the bank. She did that rather than sue and tell how she got the jewels.

The silver Democrats swept the deck in Cook county (which includes Chicago), Illinois, the other day and captured the organization, which they claim will give them control of the State Convention.

The California Republicans have declared for McKinley and free silver. It will be interesting to note how McKinley will swing corners with the silver men and gold men at the same time in St. Louis.

A g. b. exchange rises to remark that "McKinley cannot advocate protection for iron, coal, salt and tin, and refuse protection to silver." Silver is able-bodied enough to protect itself if they take the shackles off and give it a fair show.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 43. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,878

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

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Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is not disposed to be contentious since Paul Kruger got hold of his cipher epistles, and politely offers to resign. Since the jobs he holds in Africa bring him something over $1,500,000 a year this proffer suggests that he realizes the necessity of doing something to placate Paul.

After trying for over thirty years a Mr. Hensly, of Texas, has succeeded in getting a claim allowed of $432 for timber cut for the U. S. army in 1863. When a Texan puts on his sombrero and starts out to get something, he'll get it if it takes a large number of summers.

According to a late law in Ohio, only blind voters can have assistance in marking their ballots at the polls. People who are not blind must make their own mark. Judging from the way the way people of Ohio vote, the majority of them must be blind.

Hon. John S. Henderson doesn't question the Democracy of silver Democrats. No. That would put Mr. Henderson in an awkward position, for then he would have to question his own Democracy. John was a pretty good silver boy until he became hoodobed.

An exchange remarks that Mr. Harrison put himself in a position to et things take their course. They took their course at Indianapolis, but engineer Hanna did the steering. Mr. H. may therefore continue in his present "receptive" and reflective attitude.

Mr. Reed's Vermont friends are explaining that the late Republican convention didn't mean to sit down on Thomas when it instructed for McKinley. Something nice was said about Thomas, but by some mistake it was left out, and that's how Thomas got left.

Senator Quay says he is going to St. Louis with flying colors. That's a good idea. If he has any color flying to do he had better do it before he gets there.

There is no doubt but that, as the count stands now, McKinley has the innings, but in politics there is no telling how it will come out till the game is played.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S A L—Schedule change.
JOHNSON & FORE—Summer goods.
MASONIC—Meeting St. John's Lodge.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Boarders at Wrightsville.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Essie Johnson, of Brunswick, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. S. Chamberlain, of Boston, was a guest at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. D. I. Watson, of Southport, was among the arrivals at The Purcell yesterday.

— President Winston, of the State University, is in the city, staying with Capt. W. R. Kenan.

— Mr. E. R. Graves, of Richmond, Va., was in the city yesterday, stopping at The Purcell.

— Miss Myrtie Leonard and Miss Maggie Galloway, of Southport, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. T. N. Campbell, Jonesboro; T. K. Bass, Sanford; T. Q. Hall, Wallace; A. N. Sandlin, Verona; W. G. Hall, Elkton; J. R. Bannerman, Bannerman. J. J. Street, Goldsboro; K. Elvery, Stella; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast for to-day: Fair; warmer; west winds.

— On account of the meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society, Winston-Salem, May 13th-14th, the Seaboard Air Line has authorized reduced rates to that point for the round trip. Rate from Wilmington, $3.95.

— The Naval Reserves on their return from the cemetery yesterday evening, halted by invitation at the pharmacy of Mr. J. Hicks Bunting, by whom they were refreshed with cold drinks from the soda fountain.

Those needing the Automatic Burglar Proof Window Locks, which are cheap, strong and secure, or the latest "Diamond" Knife and Scissor sharpener, which are the best, will do well to write or call on Mr. J. D. Sidbury, 511 Queen street. A large number has already been sold.

MEMORIAL DAY.

COL. BRUTON'S ADDRESS AT OAKDALE CEMETERY

By Invitation of the Ladies' Memorial Association—An Imposing Parade—Military and Veterans—Religious Exercises—Graves Decorated with Flowers.

The usual memorial exercises in honor of the Confederate dead were held yesterday afternoon in Oakdale cemetery, under the direction of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Wilmington. The weather was warm, but the attendance was large. All the public and private schools closed at noon, and nearly all places of business by 2 o'clock p. m.

Early in the afternoon crowds of people gathered in the city of the dead—Oakdale cemetery—to pay tribute to the heroes that have passed away. About 4 o'clock the Naval Reserves fired the national salute of twenty-one guns from their howitzers. At 4 30 o'clock the procession formed under command of Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, chief marshal, and Col. Walker Taylor, chief of staff.

The Wilmington Light Infantry, under command of Capt. W. H. Northrop, formed outside the Confederate lot, and through their ranks the procession passed in the following order: Mayor W. N. Harriss, officers of Oakdale Cemetery Company, Chaplain and Orator, Ladies' Memorial Association, Daughters of the Confederacy, Third North Carolina Infantry Association, Cape Fear Camp No. 254 United Confederate Veterans, George Davis Camp Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Light Infantry then marched into the lot, followed by the Wilmington Division Naval Reserves, under command of Lieut. W. M. Atkinson. The ceremonies were opened with the doxology by the choir, and then the Chaplain, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D., offered prayer, as follows:

Almighty and most merciful God, our Heavenly Father, the hearer and answerer of prayer, in the name of Thy dear Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, do we desire to lift up our hearts to Thee in gratitude and praise for all the blessings that we this day enjoy; that our country is at peace with all the world; that we are spared the calamities of pestilence and famine, and of the desolations of our firesides by the unsparing hand of war. And we thank Thee that we this day are again permitted in this sacred God's acre, in loving remembrance, to place our garlands upon the graves of our fallen soldiers who sacrificed their lives in defence of our Southern homes. May their valor and heroic deeds ever be fresh and green in our hearts.

And we beseech Thee that, whilst we are grateful to Thee for all these and many more innumerable mercies, we may always cherish and appreciate the blessings of civil and religious freedom, which we and our descendants may be permitted to enjoy to the latest period of time.

Have mercy, gracious God, upon all communities or individuals, who are oppressed by injustice and tyranny; who may be at this very time flying from the sword of their enemies, or are exposed to the horrors of war and bloodshed, and bestow upon them the blessings of peace and prosperity.

And now do Thou so rule and direct us that we may do nothing that may displease Thee, pardon all our numerous failings and transgressions, and bring us at last to everlasting life, to the inheritance of the dead in Christ at the first resurrection, through the merits of Thy Beloved Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. AMEN.

After an anthem, "E'er Fadeless Be Their Glory," by the choir, Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, Chief Marshal, then introduced Col. John F. Bruton, the orator of the occasion. Col. DeRosset said:

This day marks the beginning of a new era in the conduct of services incident to Memorial Day. The Ladies' Memorial Association have selected as the orator of the day a gentleman who belongs to the generation succeeding that which took part in the glorious but bloody scenes of 1861-'65. As the marshal on this occasion, feeling that the work must soon pass from the hands of those who participated in that struggle, I have selected my assistants from the ranks of the Sons of Veterans, believing that this course will be acceptable not only to the ladies but to my comrades.

I have the honor to introduce to you, one who, though too young to have given aid to our cause, yet his whole heart and soul is now with us. He is at the head of one of the finest regiments in the North Carolina State Guard, and, perfecting himself and men in the art of war, will doubtless be ready to respond promptly to the call of his State should she ever, unfortunately, be required to bare her breast to another foe.

Col. J. F. Bruton, of Wilson, will now address you.

Col. Burton arose amidst applause, and delivered in a clear voice and graceful manner, an eloquent address.

COL. BRUTON'S ADDRESS.

By the grace of God and the freedom assured to us by the independence of the fathers, we are permitted to lift up our voices this day in praise of our heroes without fear, shame or apology. On this auspicious day, dedicated primarily to our Confederate dead, the South should speak with tender, yet with no uncertain voice. While lifting the curtain which reveals the past, she meets with graceful acknowledgement the eager claims of the cheerful present and a hopeful future. The most vital primary truth which she can make known to-day is that deep down in her heart there is a ready and frank acceptance of the stern and varied conditions begotten by the late war. This statement is no confession. It carries with it no forgetfulness of those heroes, over whose ashes we scatter to-day the flowers of May. Southern people will continue to glory in the victories won. They will continue to embalm in story and verse the record of soldiers than whom the historian of a hundred years hence will seek in vain for braver. The statement contains no apology for the South's past open and determined opposition to the continuance of the Union. It is simply the proclamation of a truth which is adduced as the strongest proof of a people's sincerity in taking up a nation's duty, of a nation's earnestness in being true to the Father of Nations and itself.

The world, as a jury, has long since found as a fact that the Confederate armies were composed of soldiers eminently brave. The sincerity of brave men in the training of their children cannot be doubted. The cradles which rocked these brave men in the younger days of the century have done good service since the dark days of the "sixties." The fact, then, is neither strange or significant of disloyalty that the strongest supporters and best defenders of our united country, the most sensitive of our nation's honor, are found to-day in that section of our republic called the South.

Only the uninformed and depraved among us would attempt to apologise for the deeds of our soldiers and the spirit of freedom and independence which filled them. Such attempts will never awaken a responsive chord in the heart of a true Southerner. Unconscious of defeat, incapable of understanding the meaning of the word "conquered," the Confederate soldiers, with characteristic and conspicuous obedience to the decree which was penned in blood, laid down their arms, and bravely once more entered homes so bravely left when the war clouds filled the sky.

Of the causes which prompted our fathers and elder brothers to go to war we seek no further discussion. They spared us the ordeal. There was nothing temporary or trifling in the question involved, or the causes leading to it. Of our right to establish a northern boundary, beyond which we laid no claim, and outside of which we sought no responsibility, let the accumulated wisdom of philosophers yet to come determine, let the genius of Government speak, as she will during the coming years. The landmarks were set up. They were soon removed. They left dark and ugly scars, while gloomy shadows lingered around them. Where the South would have placed her boundary line, stern and cruel post-bellum conditions placed a line of sectional bitterness, red as any blood that had crimsoned the battlefields, and wide as the gulf across which brothers gazed when the first shot was fired on Sumter. The end found the one side enriched by the spoils of war, the other side devastated and depleted, and robbed of many of its brave sons and its property accumulations. The one side was crowded with men eager to become pensioners of our common country. The other side was sparsely peopled with men still brave, yet living under the ban of suspicion, and accounted unworthy of even local governmental trust.

These, be it proudly said, proved themselves fully capable of regaining life without the aid of boastful and unboastful victors, or of that element that, knowing not the smell of powder, feigned familiarity with that One, who was the good Samaritan of the world.

The fact that we are children of the brave men who stood true to their convictions in the face of death will always be pleasant to recall. That our kinsmen made up the greatest armies known to the world and fought battles the like of which was thought to live only in the realm of romance shall always be remembered and shall furnish to history, song and art their most precious material. That the record of the Southern soldier is fresh to-day in the minds of the greatest generals of the globe is proof that all is not vanity; that on Memorial Day a superior race or caste of men commands our attention.

Let the conclusion always be that it was a failure of the cause, not of its supporters. The Confederate soldier was not a failure. If Max Nordau was right when he said, "In striving for truth the main thing is not the finding, but the seeking," the Confederate soldier, by an extension of the principle, must stand before the world as a resplendent victor.

The world possesses the record of the Southern lad, who unselfishly moved to the front, pressed against ranks of steel in the hands of trained soldiery, overcame a force thrice his own, and achieved victories so grand as to seem unreal.

"His strength was as the strength of ten.
Because his heart was pure."

Let us rejoice in this record, rather than lament the results. It is said that there is nothing lost or wasted. If this be true, surely much good accrued to the South from that war, which craved blood as the drunkard craves wine, and which decimated the ranks of life and frolicked in the lap of death.

The results of the late war have proven fruitful of good to us. It is along this line I would speak briefly to-day.

The late war settled forever the question of secession. It was settled in a way that was not, at the time, in accordance with the judgment or desire of the true Southerner. Yet, after the lapse of thirty years, the wisdom of the decision appears more manifest. The question itself was a menace to our progress as citizens and as a government, or governments, in the event of the establishment of the Confederacy. The question assumed such shape as that it not only precluded the settlement of other problems of State, but threatened to block our progress as a people. Like Banquo's ghost, it would not "down." Reason, political as well as religious, lost its sway. Only the force of arms was left to determine our relationship. Our nation's wisest men ceased to judge as philosophers or to exhort as counsellors, but as rank partisans rushed to the forefront crying, "To arms!"

No one can declare the effect had the decision been favorable to the South. But this we do know: a great government was saved from dissipation. Though able to command the respect of the world, it was narrowly rescued. It was saved, not by the Union armies, for they failed in every instance when they were confronted by forces of proximate equality. The God whose finger had refused to run a natural line where His children had staked out the Mason's and Dixon's line, thereby announcing that ours was made for one country, saved from destruction a Union than which none more strong exists, and whose principles of freedom are destined to follow her glorious flag to the "boundary posts" of earth. It is well. The experiences of the smaller republics and colonies on our continent prove that the weak must serve the strong or suffer. In the union of States there is strength. Strength commands respect. Respect assures protection. The sentiments which rejoiced the hearts of the Fathers of the Confederacy are delightfully invigorating even to their children; but soothing, indeed, to the same children, America's freemen, are the protecting folds of our one flag, in these days, when Cuba's wailing lament is heard above the voice of the waters which separate her from our shores.

Class distinction in the South, based upon wealth alone, received a death blow by the late war. It is not necessary for me to review the conditions existing before the war. They are well known. With the class referred to, merchants, large and small, were called traders, the teachers of the children were suffered to live, but received no recognition in the drawing room. The laboring men, with the exception possibly of the plantation overseers, were treated as mendicants, and their children enjoyed no passport to the higher walks of life. The young men and young women of this class grew up in the belief that labor is disgraceful. A young lady was asked what business her prospective husband followed. "What business?" "I'll have you to understand that he is a gentleman," was the reply. What with the soft muscle and limited brain calibre resulting from such conditions, our beautiful southland would surely, sooner or later, have followed older countries in the avenue to ruin and nothingness. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. The scythe of war left all on a level plane. The truth was made manifest. The test of wealth could no longer be invoked. The happy forgetfulness incident to labor was accepted by all alike. It became respectable to do labor in the up-building of homes laid waste by the ravages of war. The schools and universities opened their doors to the poor as well as the rich. Poverty was no longer a crime. Effeminacy among certain classes of young men was neither encouraged nor tolerated. The ease incident to idleness was no longer essential to the rank of gentleman. The truth affirmed by Burns was reaffirmed—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

The war made necessary the construction and operation of manufactories, an absolutely necessary thing for our material progress and independence. Had the South continued as producers of raw material only, it would have certainly drifted into lines of slavery unto those sections where the manufacturers held full away. The recent announcements anent the great manufactories of cotton and tobacco in this State relieve me of the necessity of more fully developing this proposition. Our good State is fast becoming the home of manufactories, and men from all sections are seeking foothold in our territory—at this time in a more healthy and prosperous condition than ever before in its history. We are to-day consuming more cotton in our mills and factories than is grown in North Carolina. When the war severed the commercial ties which bound us to the North, cotton factories other than neighborhood mills were as rare in this State as millionaires.

A foundation for the solution of the race problem, about which so much has been written, was laid by the inferior race itself during the four years of war. Their faithful service to their masters' families created a relationship and inspired a devotion in the hearts of the Southern white man which neither the politician nor the incendiary has destroyed. The negro at the North is misunderstood and shunned. His champions (on paper) show less neighborliness to him than to inferior races, who have no claim on America.

In the South the black race, to which our boyhood's playmates and the guardians of our mothers in time of war belong, is understood and recognized as one of the essential factors in the upbuilding of the Great South. He is progressing slowly under the fitting rule of the "survival of the fittest." This race has its place in the South. The place was made by the sweat drops spent in the production of bread for the children of his master, while the drum and bugle urged that master to a war which would break the links of his slavery. This place was assured by the crooning of the old black mammy over the sleeping infant with golden locks, while the father was far away fighting unto death under the stern conviction that the preservation of his hearthstone depended upon it, stimulated with the assurance of a glorious recollection if death should meet him in battle, but who, for the protection of this little infant against harm, would have deserted the ranks, thereby courting a most ignominious death. By the faithfulness of the slave under these circumstances his place in Southern hearts took unto itself foundations capped by a monument, the height of which was limited only by the Throne of God. For the infant with the golden locks as it advanced in years regarded its nightly prayer unfinished until those near and dear of the dusky race were presented to the white man's God for an especial blessing.

The Titantic war—covering the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive—cost the South more than it becomes one to tell. Its returns to the South must be measured by the years to come. Time alone can determine the score. Surely it brought us many things. It established great truths concerning our people, but of which our wisest men could know little. One of the most prominent it is pleasant to refer to in closing.

It determined the status and capabilities of the Southern white man.

The hey-dey of his life was spent in war, an occupation in which demoralization revels and too often ruins. He left his home when life was sweetest, when prosperity with radiant face seemed ready to empty her richest treasures at his feet. With education uncompleted, with life's ties unadjusted, habits unfixed, he turned from the bright visions of domestic happiness, commercial power and civil distinction and bore his country's burden on the redder fields of war. He fought the fight—how well is known in ever clime where liberty lives, either in the dreams of slaves or in the daily walks of freemen. Victory lingered with him—lingered and left him. The day of final decision came, and he was made to forget his past achievements in the overwhelming anguish which awaited him at the end of his homeward journey. It might have been otherwise. It has been otherwise in the annals of war.

At the close of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1860 the triumphal army of Prussia came to Berlin for a reception of welcome. As each regiment approached the city gate from Thiersgarten it was halted by a choir demanding by what right it would enter the city. The regiment replied in song, reciting the battles it had fought and the victories it had won. Then came the welcome from the choir, "Enter into the city." Another came reciting its deeds, and another, and another, each challenged and welcomed. They marched up the Linden between two rows of captured cannon, with the banners they had borne and the standards they had taken. They saluted the statue of grand old Frederick, the creator of Prussia. And from the mighty host assembled to witness the reception a mighty shout like unto the voice of many waters was uplifted: "Welcome! thrice welcome! to our victorious sons."

The Confederate soldiers, "all that were left of them," returned home, not in regiments but in twos and squads, carrying with them the painful memory of a lost cause and the sad consciousness that their great leader was being hunted down to fill a prison cell.

Follow the Confederate soldier as he takes the familiar path leading to the home of his father. In rags and tatters, with his hair unkempt and his face unshaven, footsore and weary, a stranger to all save the pet dog with which in earlier days he played, he approaches the gate. He is met by a woman in black. She appears to him his mother. He appears to her a stranger. He makes himself known—"Mother, behold thy son." "My son? Why, we sent out three. One laid down his life early in the fight. Two should be left. Where, oh, where is my youngest? the one with golden curling locks and sunny face?" I dare not follow them further. The boy with golden locks and face of sunshine had been sacrificed to the God of War. The surviving son supports his mother to the house, and with eager steps he approaches the door of the old family sitting-room, craving the benediction of a sad though proud father, but only a vacant chair greets him. The aged father having staked all on the success of the Cause, died crushed by the news from Appomattox. His estate is hopelessly bankrupt, the old homestead mortgaged and ready to be sold. It was a sad home, the fulness of springtime gone, chaos and desolation enthroned where order and prosperity once reigned. The tangled web of life is cast before him "with never an end of the tangled strand of life discovered," save that he is accustomed to go hungry, and is not unused to a stone for a pillow and the sky for a roof. Obedience has become the rule of his life. The absence of fear assures the presence of a determined bravery incomparable, now absolutely necessary in the fight for life. Will he surrender? There is no time for repining. The crowded barns and overflowing cribs of '61 are no longer to be seen, for the enemy had passed that way. It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts him. As in war, so in peace, there are those dependent upon him. He goes to work, and a hard struggle follows. The howling of the wolf of hunger and despair with its grizzly front tempts him to forget his God and die. The spirit of the hero flickers even as the light of a candle in a storm, but it does not go out. He recalls the grand truth that "when life is more terrible than death, it is then the truest valor to dare to live." He lives! He fighting works, and working fights against defeat. He is winning! Yea, verily, in a battle wherein faith and duty alone furnish the inspiration; in a battle the severest and most unequal the world has ever witnessed he is victor. In the upbuilding of the waste places, in advancement along educational lines, in the accumulation of wealth, in manufacturing, in money making, in literature, he is master in all things which tend to the prosperity of our beautiful Southland. In companies and in regiments he goes with his products into the great thoroughfares of the world. He is met at the gates of the great cities, and the challenge is given by those seeking acquaintance with the white man of the South: "Who is there?" In modest voice the answer is made: "We have overcome poverty, devastation, loss of life and the effects of death. We claim our place." And the choirs of the great countries of the earth vie among themselves in swelling this song of welcome: "Welcome! Thrice welcome to the once broken legions of the South, now princes and kings among the upbuilders of the earth."

Their heads are gray, their shoulders stooped. Feebly they move in and out among us. They are not ours for long. A few more years and the last "wearer of the gray" will have joined his comrades. God knows we revere the memory of these comrades. We bedew with tears to-day the flowers we drop above their ashes. But let it not be said that we await the deaths of the living to do justice and honor to their names. "Who are these?" Answer back for your fathers, ye children of a princely parentage: "These are they who have come up out of great tribulation, who have conquered the enemies of prosperity, who have destroyed the armies of desolation and who have enthroned in their midst the "King of Peace and Plenty."

Upon the conclusion of the address, after the applause had subsided, the choir sung the anthem, "This Offering of Flowers," and the Roll of Honor was called by the marshal, Col. DeRosset. The hymn "Soldiers of Christ" was sung, and the exercises closed with the benediction pronounced by the chaplain.

The floral decorations, which were arranged by the ladies, were very beautiful and choice.

The aides to the Chief Marshal were all members of Geo. Davis Camp, No. 1, Sons of Veterans. Dr. W. C. Galloway and Mr. J. Allen Taylor had charge of the lot; Messrs. Geo. N. Harriss and E. K. Calder had charge of the Veteran organization, Gaston L. Myers and H. L. Miller of the ladies' organizations, and R. F. Crow and T. Edwin Brown, of the remainder of the procession.

The choir, which rendered exceptionally fine music, was as follows: Miss Cannie Chasten, accompanist; Misses Annie Adrian, Lidie Whitney and Carrie White, sopranos; Misses Annie Calder, Kate Burnett and Kate Stolter, altos; Messrs. C. H. Cooper and James D. Smith, tenors, and Messrs. H. K. Holden and A. S. Holden, bassos.

After the Wilmington Light Infantry fired a regular salute in the lot, they marched to the lots of Hon. Geo. Davis and John H. Daniel, who were honorary members of the company and fired three volleys over the grave of each.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, connected with the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, will have a "Book Reception at the hall next door to the chapel on Queen street Tuesday night at eight o'clock. All friends of young men and the work of the Brotherhood are cordially invited to be present. Each visitor is requested to bring a book for the library of the Good Shepherd Brotherhood. The book need not be a new one; a second-hand volume in good condition will be thankfully received. Refreshments at a moderate cost will be served, and music and games will enliven the occasion.

The Good Shepherd Brotherhood is now the largest in the Diocese of East Carolina, and every meeting adds to its list of members. A reciting room has been opened for the benefit of the young men, in which they are greatly interested, and by means of which, it is thought, much good will be accomplished. The Brotherood, however, is in need of money and good books for its library, and it has therefore been decided to hold the entertainment just mentioned. Let all come who can; if you can't come yourself, send a book to represent you.

Reduced Rates C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets for Raleigh, on account of the Republican State Convention, May 14th. Tickets now on sale. Rate from Wilmington $6.55; Maxton, $5.45; Fayetteville, $4.00.

Also, for Chapel Hill, on account of Convention of Kings Daughters and Sons, May 13th. Rate from Wilmington $8.50; Maxton, $8.15; Fayetteville, $6.15.

Also, to Gibsonville, N. C., on account of Commencement exercises Fairview Institute, May 15th to 20th. Rate from Wilmington $6.65; Fayetteville, $4.35; Maxton, $5.45.

Seacoast Railroad.

The Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company gives notice that freight will be received at the Princess street station from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. every day except Sunday.

Under the new schedule, which went into effect Saturday, there will be three trains each way daily, leaving Wilmington at 10 a. m., 2.30 and 8.30 p. m., and leaving Ocean View, 7.30 and 11 a. m., and 5 p. m.

DARKENING CLOUDS.

REPUBLICANS GATHERING FOR THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

Judge D. L. Russell Among the First to Arrive—He Heads the List of Gubernatorial Candidates—Other Raleigh News—Memorial Day Observances.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C. May 11.

Judge Daniel L. Russell arrived in the city Sunday morning, being the first of the big guns who will figure in the great contest this week. The Judge is confident of victory over the other candidates. He has taken headquarters at the Park Hotel, where Chairman Holton, who arrived this morning, and Senator Pritchard will also put up. The Dockery delegation make the Yarborough their headquarters.

The Executive Committee assembles Wednesday to hear contests. Chairman Holton says he will not be humiliated and kicked by the committee and that if he is to be put on the shelf it will have to be done by a vote of the convention.

Every county in the State has elected delegates, Jones and Wilson being the last.

Judge Russell claims that he has not made a contest and the fact that all contests came from the Dockery side is much in Judge Russell's favor, so his friends state.

Judge Russell's friends give out the following standing of the delegates up to date, as they favor the different Gubernatorial candidates: Russell, 110; Dockery, 79; Boyd, 35; Moody, 16; Leak, 6, not reported and doubtful, 4.

Judge Russell says he carried Burke.

Senator Pritchard telegraphed for rooms to-day at the Park.

S. H. Buchanan, of Jonesboro, who has received the instructions of the majority of the Republican County Conventions in the Third Congressional Convention, which meets here to-morrow, is in the city with three friends. Mr. Buchanan goes to Maxton to-morrow. The convention will endorse McKinley and declare for Buchanan for Congress.

The suits for damages brought by the relatives of the victims of the Cumnock coal mine disaster were continued last week in Chatham court until next October. The suits were instituted before the company went into the hands of a receiver.

Memorial day was appropriately celebrated to day. All banks and public buildings were closed.

A negro employed by a Mr. West made a dastardly assault on the latter near Carthage Saturday. Mr. West was shot in the ear.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

State Senator Mewborne, in a lengthy article in this week's issue of the *Progressive Farmer*, declares for fusion in strong terms and gives Senator Butler a number of whacks. Senator Butler says fusion is just as much a principle now as in ninety-four.

Russell men say that Dockery has given up and is scheming to throw his strength to Moody and nominate him in order to defeat Pritchard. Moody and Pritchard are from the same district.

Don't Be Bunco'ed!!

Why pay 5 cents for a New York newspaper when you can buy the great New York *Daily Journal*, which contains more cable news than the *Herald*, more general news than the *World* and more interesting and special features than both combined, for one cent daily or 11c per week, including Sunday. Order from C. M. Harris, news dealer, Front street.

Death and Burial of Mrs. Emma Graves Alderman.

Mrs. Emma Graves Alderman, of the University, wife of Professor E. A. Alderman and sister of the late Professor Graves, was buried yesterday afternoon in Oakdale Cemetery, having died Sunday morning in Chapel Hill.

Her remains were escorted to this city by President Winston and Prof. Holmes. Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., conducted the funeral services. Messrs. W. M. Cumming, C. W. Worth, Geo. D. Parsley, Hankins, W. R. Kenan and M. C. S. Noble, were pall bearers. The grave was literally covered with flowers and beautiful floral designs, of which the two largest were from the faculty of the University and Col. J. S. Carr, of Durham.

Mrs. Alderman died in her 38th year. She was a singularly beautiful and accomplished lady, admired and beloved by a host of friends.

In the evening shadows, amid the singing of birds and covered with lovely flowers, she was laid to rest by the side of the three little children whom one by one God had called from her arms.

Fair Association.

The incorporators of the Fair Association met yesterday and organized by electing Mr. H. A. Whiting chairman and Mr. M. W. Jacobi secretary. The charter was considered and adopted by sections, and the name adopted, "Southern Exposition and Athletic Association." The charter provides that the association shall not begin business until $10,000 is subscribed. The capital stock is fixed at $35,000, with privilege to increase to $100,000. It is the purpose to have an all the year round resort for fairs, various sports and displays.

Mrs. A. T. Turney.

Mrs. A. T. Turney, honorary secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the United States, will address the ladies of the Episcopal churches of the city this afternoon in St. James' Parish House. After the address a social reception will be given Mrs. Turney by the ladies. The hour of the meeting will be six o'clock.

Death of Miss Mary S. MacRae.

The sad intelligence was received here yesterday of the death in New York city of Miss Mary Savage MacRae, daughter of the late Donald MacRae, and sister of Messrs. Hugh and Donald MacRae and Mrs. Walter L. Parsley. The remains will be brought to Wilmington for interment.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our 'Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 90 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

— A large party of excursionists came up from Southport yesterday to attend the Memorial exercises.

DIED.

MACRAE—In New York city, Monday morning, 11th inst., MARY SAVAGE MACRAE, daughter of the late Donald MacRae.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON & FORE.

SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.

We are showing an elegant stock of Wash Fabrics, all new of this season's production, and just the thing for the approaching warm weather, such as

Dimities, Organdies, Batiste, Spiral Cloths, Ducks, Ginghams, Plisse and Fancy Swiss Muslins.

Would call special attention to the beautiful selection of

White Goods, Laces and Embroideries

we have on hand, and still we are adding something new every few days. White, Fancy and Black PARASOLS to suit everybody.

Ladies' UMBRELLAS from $1 00 to $6.50.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Johnson & Fore,
No. 111 Market St.
my 13 tf

THE BEST BEER IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED BARTHOLOMAY BREWING CO.

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Will have their BEER on the market at all Saloons,

Beginning Tuesday, May 12th.

If you want the best drink it and call for it.

F. RICHTER, Agent.
my 10 tf

At The Unlucky Corner
—THE—
HAMS
we advertised are nearly gone, some to Georgia. Don't get left. Buy one.

Fox River Butter 25 Cents Pound.

Don't buy an inferior article of Butter when you can get this grade for 25 cents.

S. W. SANDERS.
my 8 tf

St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
WM. M. POISSON, Secretary.
my 12 1t

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington. A. M.	Leave Wilmington. P. M.	Leave Southport. A. M.	Leave Southport. P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	8 00	2 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
FRIDAY	9 30	6 00	.....	2 30
SATURDAY	.....	2 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

Hamme, The Hatter,

HAS A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF Spring Hats and beautiful line of Straw Goods. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

ap 26 tf 26 North Front Street.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily (except Monday), at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 00; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1896

SELF-STULTIFYING DECLARATIONS.

Nearly all of the Republican platforms so far adopted, and some of the Democratic platforms, have declared for the gold standard, and have at the same time declared that the parity between our different kinds of money must be maintained, and that "one dollar must be as good as another dollar." Men who talk that way stultify themselves. Men who declare for the gold standard, thus discriminating against silver, and at the same time declare that one dollar must be as good as another, stultify themselves. That's what they call maintaining the parity, something that was never heard of, and for the utterance of which there never was occasion, until the gold conspirators succeeded in demonetizing silver.

How do they propose to maintain the parity and make one dollar as good as another dollar? By redeeming one kind of dollars with another kind of dollars. Isn't this substantially a declaration that the kind of dollar used in redeeming the other dollars is superior to the dollars redeemed? Do they not make it superior when they by law give it a redeeming power, and do they not thus do the very reverse of the thing they profess, that is, make the dollars unequal instead of making one dollar as good as another dollar as they were before this discriminating silver degrading legislation was enacted? By law they have taken gold out of the place it occupied previous to 1873, when it stood on the same plain with silver, promoted it, gave it increased value, made it *the* money of final redemption and the only money, and struck down a coin which had not only been honored from the foundation of the Government but was always recognized in the eyes of the law as the peer of gold and sometimes its superior. The silver dollar was the standard by which gold was measured, until 1873 when made gold the standard by they which silver was measured. Until then no one ever heard of "maintaining the parity," for gold and silver both moved side by side and one had all the power under the law that the other had. The fact that they were both treated alike made them equal and made a dollar of one metal as good as a dollar of the other metal. The legislators who framed our monetary system did not strike down one of the metals and then stultify themselves by declaring that the money of one must be kept as good as the money of the other, by making it redeemable in the other, for that is the only way in which the parity can now be preserved if there be a difference.

We have in round numbers $500,000,000 of paper, the parity of which is maintained by redemption in coin, that is when these notes are presented at the Treasury they are redeemable in coin. That maintains their parity with coin. But instead of redeeming them in coin they are redeemed in gold, and thus the parity between silver and gold is destroyed, not by law but in opposition to law and by an arbitrary ruling of the Treasury guardians. As they have thus destroyed the parity between gold and silver how do they propose to maintain the parity of silver with gold? By redeeming silver with gold? No. There is no law for that, that is there is no law requiring it. The only money redeemable is the certificates of indebtedness, or the credit paper. The silver is not redeemable. In the eyes of the law it is as much money as gold, but it is not so treated. It is ostracized and yet they talk about making one dollar as good as another dollar, but decline to consider the silver dollar as good as the gold dollar. How, then, do they propose to make the silver dollar as good as the gold dollar when they discriminate against it and cannot redeem it with gold? They simply do not propose to do anything at all but let the silver dollar take care of itself as it has been doing in spite of all the ostracizing. In other words these self-stultifying declarations are simply cheats, announced to fool people who have been fed on "sound money" talk.

The silver dollar and the greenback dollar pass current among the people and are honored by all except the gold manipulators and the speculators in money who endeavor to depreciate the one and destroy the other because increased value would thus be given to the gold upon which they speculate. It is the willingness with which the people use both silver and greenbacks, with the knowledge that the greenback is convertible into coin, which maintains the parity of both, and this parity is maintained not with the cooperation but in spite of the money manipulators whose interest it is to destroy both, while professing to be anxious to maintain the parity between our different kinds of money and make dollar as good as another dollar. This declaration is not only a self-stultifying one but it is a fraud—they don't mean it.

MINOR MENTION.

Insanity is on the increase in this country, and so is crime, both on an increase far out of proportion to the increase of population. We do not know what the figures would show now, doubtless they are much larger, but in 1890 the number of criminals confined in the prisons of the United States was 82,329, of whom 75,924 were males and 6,405 females, showing that the percentage of male prisoners was one to every 422 of the male population, and of the females one to every 4,770 of the female population. Divided according to color there were 57,310 white and 25,019 colored, showing one white prisoner to every 958 of the white population and one colored to every 305 of the colored population, the proportion of colored criminals being three times as great as that of the whites. Divided by nativity 43.19 per cent. of the white criminals (male and female) were native born and 56.81 per cent. foreign born. Compared with the white population the percentage of native born was 85.23 and of foreign born 14.79, a very large proportion compared with the foreign born population. The following, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, gives the figures by groups of States, in different sections, and by separate States:

"From a sectional point of view the following facts emerge: In the North Atlantic division, embracing the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, there was 35,258 criminals in a total population of 17,401,845; in the South Atlantic, the Southern States on the Atlantic coast, 11,409 in a population of 8,857,928; in the North Central, the 12 Northern States between and including Ohio and Kansas and Nebraska and the Dakotas, 19,854 in a population of 23,863,279; in the South Central, the seven inland Southern States (with Oklahoma) east of the Mississippi, from Kentucky to Texas, 16,084 in a population of 10,972,893, and in the Western, the 11 States and Territories beyond the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, to the Pacific, 6,724 in a population of 3,027,613. Thus, absolutely, the North Atlantic division of States had the greatest number of criminals; the North Central the next, the South Central the next, the South Atlantic the next and the Western the least. But in proportion to the whole population the order is materially changed, the Western division going to the bad pre-eminence of having 2,221 criminals in every million of the population, the North Atlantic following with 1,594, next the South Central with 1,446, then the South Atlantic with 1,288, and the North Central (this, perhaps, surprising many) the least criminal of all, with only 888 criminals in the million.

"We give the number in every 10,000 of the inhabitants so as to be able to make the comparison down to the lowest in the scale of population. The proportions are as follows: Arizona had 49 criminals in every 10,000 of its population; Nevada, 33; Montana, 29; California, 28; Massachusetts, 28; Colorado, 25; District of Columbia, 21; Texas, 21; New York, 19; Idaho, 18; New Jersey, 17; Alabama, 17; Florida, 17; Rhode Island, 16; Georgia, 16; Louisiana, 14; Oregon, 14; Connecticut, 14; Kansas, 14; Maryland, 14; Tennessee, 14; Arkansas, 13; New Mexico, 13; Utah, 13; Washington, 13; North Carolina, 13; Virginia, 12; Wyoming, 12; Pennsylvania, 12; Kentucky, 11; Missouri, 11; South Carolina, 10; Illinois, 10; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 9; Mississippia, 9; New Hampshire, 9; Delaware, 8; Minnesota, 8; Maine, 8; Ohio, 8; Wisconsin, 7; Vermont, 6; Nebraska, 6; West Virginia, 6; Iowa 6; North Dakota, 5; South Dakota, 5. Thus Arizona has the largest proportion of criminals. Iowa and the two Dakotas occupy the happy position of having them almost at the minimum.

"In the country at large the increase in the number of criminal in 1890 over those in 1880 was somewhat greater in proportion than that of the whole population. It was from 58 609 to 82,329, or an increase from 1,169 to 1,315 in every 1 000,000 of the population; the increase in population about 35 per cent., that of the criminals 40 per cent."

There are various reasons assigned for this increase of crime, all of which doubtless have more or less truth in them, but whatever the reasons be the facts show that there is plenty of room for the missionary and the reformer in this country.

* * *

Statistics show a steady and marked increase of insanity during the past half century in proportion to the increase of population. This is what the figures show. As quoted for the State of Connecticut they are as follows:

Year.	No. Insane.	Ratio to Same Pop.
1850	470	1 to 788
1860	581	1 to 856
1870	773	1 to 696
1880	1,730	1 to 360
1890	3 056	1 to 388

Assuming that the figures for Connecticut would be a practically fair statement for the States in the aggregate, although the proportion may be larger in some and smaller in others, they show that insanity is increasing at a much faster rate than the increase of population. But there are some insanity experts who say that these figures must not be taken without explanation, for although they show on the face a great increase, there is not so much an increase in the actual number of insane as in widening the lists and embracing in them many who were formerly not included in the insanity reports. Among these are Dr. Edward A. Down, of the Hartford Retreat for Insane, who gives the following reason for dissenting from the conclusion as to the increase of insanity:

"A notably important agency in the sudden increase beginning twenty years ago was the fact of the term insanity becoming more comprehensive in scope. Large numbers of persons to whom the term lunatic seemed difficult to apply came within the limits of the definition and were registered as insane. Eccentric characters, who were harmless enough if unmolested by the small boys, and weak adults, came to be included among those of unsound mind, and found themselves comfortably housed in our State institutions without one care or thought for the morrow's meal, and glad to change their uncertain mode of living for the regularity and order which prevail in our modern hospitals or asylums. The salutary effect of placing such cases under State care is inestimable. Not only are these persons prevented from wandering to and fro, a constant reproach to our citizens, but they are placed in a position which effectually prevents the propogation of their kind."

There may be something in this and probably is, but there is not enough to account for doubling the number of insane in proportion to population.

A gold standard Democratic paper rises to say that nothing could be more favorable to Democratic success than the nomination of McKinley. Quite true. All we have to do now is to declare for free silver and a low tariff, throw our banners out and make it hot for the straddlers.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: Our townsman Mr. T. W. Swann says that the plum and peach crop has been greatly damaged by the recent cold snap, but that grapes are thus far uninjured and give promise of an abundant yield.

— Salisbury *Herald*: The people of Albemarle have been working for a cotton factory for some time and now have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have been crowned with success. The factory is assured.

— Pender *Star*: Several attempts in one day last week were made to destroy the fence and timbered lands of Mr. James F. Moore, near Currie, As fast as the fire was put out by neighbors in would be seen to arise again a short distance away. The next day a guard was placed in the woods and as soon as the guard went to dinner the fire started again. Mr. Moore has lost heavily in timber and fence rails.

— Weldon *News*: Mr. David Hilliard, who lives near Halifax, had on exhibition here Saturday the largest rabbit skin ever seen in this town. The skin measured 2 feet 8 inches in length and was 17 inches around. The rabbit weighed, when dressed, 10½ pounds and looked like a young lamb. Mr. Hilliard has a rabbit hutch on his farm and raises them in large numbers. No one would believe, without seeing, that rabbits grew as large in this county.

— Concord *Standard*: News reached the city this (Saturday) morning of the instant killing of a young white man at New London, Stanly county, Friday afternoon. His name is Jim Richardson and was felling a tree. He had cut down a large tree, which lodged on a sappling, and while endeavoring to bring it to the ground he was caught beneath it, crushing his skull. The man died instantly. He was about 25 years of age and leaves a young wife.

— Durham *Sun*: Day before yesterday Archie Crabtree had a little experience in killing snakes. He discovered a place a short distance back of the church, where there were a number of holes in the ground. The ground around each hole was worn slick by the snakes crawling in and out of them. Archie went to work and unearthed the snakeships' den and succeeded in killing eight highland moccasins. The day was not a very good one for snakes, either, as it was a little cool.

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but *Constantly grows worse*. There are thousands who know they have a detective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and *Don't know what to take for it*, as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I *couldn't lie down* nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart* and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I have not lost a day since. I am 58 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. *I believe I am fully cured*, and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

SILAS FARLEY.

Dyesville, Ohio.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Cure All Pain. "One cent a dose."

Female by all Druggists, Tues 18 1y — ch se to th

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS Office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The Democratic party may be divided on the money question, but none of its free silver conventions have yet elected delegates in favor of a Presidential candidate who is claimed as a gold standard man at the East. This is what the California Republicans did in adopting a free silver resolution and instructing their delegates for McKinley. Who is to be cheated?—*New York World, Dem.*

— When all the Republican State Conventions have instruted for Maj. McKinley the other delegates will be in a better situation to think about it. It is our very firm conviction that the nomination of McKinley for Presidnt would be the most expensive for the country and the most expensive for the Republican party which the latter organization could make. —*N. Y. Sun, Dem.*

— We are selling an increase of sixty million dollars worth of manufactured goods to foreigners, under the operation of the present law taking the tax off raw material, with prospects of still further increase. The labor expended in producing these goods is an addition to the ordinary employment of workingmen. This is a matter which it is worth while to consider from the labor standpoint.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Tourist—But these sandwiches are disgracefully small.

Restaurateur—May be, but then the train stops here only one minute.—*Fliegenda Blatter.*

— Lady Visitor—Peek-a-boo!

Browning Ibeen (aged two)—Madam, if you desire to communicate to my brain the fact that you have discerned me, why do you not say, "Sir, I perceive you?"

— Rogers—Your wife's mother helps her a good deal, doesn't she?

Hadden—Yes; she has gone into town now to buy a dress to match some buttons her mother gave her.—*Tit-Bits.*

— The St. Louis Hostess—I am afraid you will find our dear Missouri water rather unpleasant to your taste.

Not at all, madame. It's the best I ever ate.—*Life.*

— At the Palace Royal: Jack (who has just treated his friend to the dinner of the establishment)—Pretty good dinner for two francs and a half, eh?"

His Friend—First rate. Let's have another.—*Tid Bits.*

— "More pie, Johnnie? Why, child, you can't possibly hold another mouthful."

"But, ma, our teacher says there is always room at the top."—*New York Tribune.*

— No Love Lost: Magistrate—"Is the prisoner known, constable?"

Constable—"Yes, he's well known to the police, your worship."

Prisoner (savagely)—"Garn! I ain't on speakin' terms with nun o' yer."—*Fun.*

LETTER WRITING.

The Art a Lost One to the Present Day Scribblers of Hasty Notes.

Every one knows, of course, that the actual number of letters passing through the mails of every civilized country is greater, rather than less, year by year. But every one also feels that these letters are no longer letters, in the true sense, at all. They are amplified telegrams, bald and bare statements of fact, and they have the loose and disjointed and careless phraseology of the telegraphic message. That sense of the fit expression, the graceful concept; that feeling for the lucid and connected exposition of the ideas, for the balance of the parts, of a letter, for its composition, in short—the very term is pre-Adamite to the end of the century ear—that used to preoccupy the best letter writers of another generation have gone from our present day scribblers of hasty notes, as though such musty things had never been.

The only people who "compose" their letters now are cultivated old ladies. Their college bred granddaughters, intellectually armed and professionally equipped, exhibit productions in that line, of which, for the most part, it might be said, as Henry James remarked of the notes of invitation of the London society woman, that they have nothing in common with the epistolary art but the postage stamp.

It may be held that such an accomplishment is not, after all, of the greatest value. But behind it there is an instinct, deep seated in the race, that a widespread habit of careless writing affects very directly the thinking of a people. And this one cannot but believe to be the case. It takes no intellect to put plain facts into honest, self respecting phrases. But it takes self restraint and attentiveness, and these lead in time to a disciplined and coherent way of looking at life.—"The Point of View" in Scribner's.

An Independent Lawyer.

A lawyer, with his client, called one day at the office of a gentleman who is considered to be one of the leading men of the Philadelphia bar. The lawyer had an important case, and he wanted to take the legal big gun in as adviser. He explained his business and said he and the client would be back in the afternoon. "I won't be here then," said the legal giant. "I have an engagement at 3 o'clock, and I won't be here after that hour." "But there is a $5,000 fee in this for you," explained the younger lawyer. "Can't help it. I won't be here. You will have to come tomorrow."

"But my client can't come tomorrow."

"Well, I can't break my engagement," said the senior. After some further talk it was agreed that a meeting be held that night. That afternoon, having nothing else to do, the young lawyer and his client went to a ball game. The first man they saw inside the grounds was the great lawyer, who was hurrahing for the "Phillies" with all the vigor of his lungs. That was his important engagement. Needless to say the lawyer's practice nets him enough money each year to make him independent.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Old Time Football.

Football has never been a very gentle game, to judge from what Master Stubbes says about it in his "Anatomie of Abuses," published in 1583:

For, as concerning football playing, I protest unto you it may rather be called a friendly kinde of fight than a play of recreation, a bloody and murthering practice than a sport or pastime, for dooth not every one lye in waight for his adversarie, seeking to overthrow him and to picke him on his nose, though it be on hard stones, so that by this meanes sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their armes, sometimes one part thrust out of joynt, sometimes another; sometimes the noses gush out with blood; sometimes their eyes start out.

A course of Hood's sarsaparilla this Spring may be the means of keeping you well and hearty all Summer.

A MARITIME FREAK.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM WATERSPOUTS IN MEXICO.

A Traveler Relates Two Experiences He Had With These Twisting Terrors—A Congregation of Them, Each of Which Was Nearly 5,000 Feet In Height.

The narrowest escape I ever had was from a congregation of waterspouts. I was making a trip to some of the small islands in the gulf of Mexico, about 50 miles from Cuba, a spot famous for its waterspouts, and in the summer months there were few days that one or more were not seen. Generally a long, attenuated black cloud would appear, from which would drop a pendulous cloud. Lower it would descend, resembling the lower portion of a balloon, and when about half way to the water a corresponding figure would be seen rising to meet it. Finally the two would join, and the column, from 400 to 1,000 feet high, more or less, would move away before the wind, bending before it like a gigantic bow—a thing of terror, a frightful object of the sea.

I had been visiting an island about ten miles from our camp and was in a heavy sailboat—too heavy to manipulate by oars readily. When half way home, on the edge of the channel, the wind died completely away, and I noticed all about us a number of strange black clouds.

Watching them closely and commenting upon them to my man, I suddenly saw the ominous dropping of a pointed index finger not a sixteenth of a mile away. As I mentioned it my companion pointed behind me to another, and in less than five minutes five of these dread objects dropped from the clouds about us.

There was not a breath of air, and there was an ominous silence. Even the ever present gulls seemed to have deserted the place. We got out the oars and endeavored to pull, but the boat was too heavy, and we were compelled to await developments.

The cloud tips slowly dropped, and all about us mysterious columns rose up to meet them, until in a few minutes we were surrounded by these huge pillars, so that in one direction the heavens appeared to be supported upon these watery columns. A more remarkable sight cannot be imagined, and when they began to move we gave ourselves up for lost, as two appeared to be bearing down upon us.

As good luck would have it, they seemed to bring a breeze, and we were able to get under way, and, fortunately, escaped. The two giants came careering down upon us—a spectacle to demoralize the stout hearted. One passed not 200 feet away, rushing on with a noise like that of a steam engine. I could distinctly see the terrific twisting and whirling motion of the water, and for a large area about it there was what appeared to be a heavy rain.

The spouts began to move as soon as they were complete, and very soon assumed the bend or bow shape that characterises them, and went sailing away. These giants were so tall that I could not venture to estimate their height. My companion said a mile high, and they certainly looked it; but they were under 1,000 feet.

My nearest approach to a waterspout occurred later, and dissipated some of the theories I had concerning them. One was that a spout was broken when touched or interfered with in any way, yet I saw this water giant cross an island.

I was lying in the sands near our camp one day when a lofty spout came into view from the south. It was heading directly for us, but we felt perfectly safe, as there was a large reef and long canal key between us. On came the column, passing the reef in safety, a grand spectacle, and every one in the island was seen watching it as it moved rapidly up the lagoon, its upper portions apparently lost in the clouds. If it had continued it would have passed between the two islands, and so reached the open sea, but for some reason its course was changed, and in a few moments it struck the island at an angle. We fully expected to see the whole mass drop, but it kept plowing up the sand, and soon struck a good sized schooner that had been hauled on the beach, whirling it about end for end like a feather. Then, to our consternation, the spout headed for our island, and with a great bow or curve rushed on.

The distance from island to island was a good rifleshot, and there was not much time to debate, as the spout was now half way across. Seeing that it was veering off and would probably not reach us, I ran out on to a sea wall and watched it. It gradually drifted to the south, and in a few moments struck our shoal with a roar like that of a locomotive.

As I looked up the top seemed a great canopy of water lost in the black clouds, down from which poured great drops which soon drenched me through. The center of the great curve I could not see at all for some singular reason, while the lower end or portion, now but 100 yards away, was rushing by me, a magnificent column of water, boiling and hissing like some living thing. I literally raced with it for the length of the wall, 600 or 800 feet, and had all I could do to keep pace with it.

The water of the shoal was but a few feet deep, and I found later that it cut a deep trench in it as it went along, the coral sand and mud looking as though a dredger had been at work. How long a spout can travel over the land I do not know, but not long. The bay over which this one passed was not over 300 feet at that place. The spout passed us, beating us in the race, and soon disappeared among the dark clouds on the horizon. As common as were these phenomena in this region, I never heard of a casualty, though from the above it will be seen that narrow escapes were not rare.—Cor. San Francisco Call.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetiser and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

THE UNSEEN WORLD.

Hades as It Is Pictured In the Books of the Apocrypha.

The book of Daniel, dating from the Maccabean age, is perhaps the earliest work in which any clear moral differentiation as regards the unseen world is manifest. "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt. And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." To find a more detailed account of hades we must turn to the books of the Apocrypha, written in Greek, and pervaded by ideas not precisely Hellenic, but Hellenistic.

In particular the book of Enoch, which deals largely in eschatology and the secrets of the universe, speaks in some detail of the future of righteous and wicked: "All goodness and joy and glory are prepared for them and are written down for the spirits of those who have died in righteousness, and manifold good will be given to you in recompense for your labors, and your lot is abundantly beyond the lot of the living." And in contrast: "Know ye that their souls (the sinners) will be made to descend into sheol, and they will become wretched, and great will be their tribulation, and into darkness and a net and a burning fire, where there is grievous condemnation, will your spirits enter, and there will be grievous condemnation for the generations of the world."

In the fourth book of Esdras it is said of the enemies of God that "they shall decay in confusion, and be consumed with shame, and wither in fear, when they see the glory of the Most High, in whose sight they sin while they are alive." Much influence on later Jewish thought was exercised by a well known passage of the later Isaiah: "They shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh." These words in their primary meaning refer to the material bodies of the dead, but in the Hellenistic age they were used of the future world of spirits. And the picture of which the outline was thus sketched was by degrees filled in from non-Biblical sources. But this filling in went on but slowly and was not far advanced at the beginning of the Christian era.—Contemporary Review.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

Insomina, nervousness, and, If not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute		5½
Standard	7½@	6½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½@	7½
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ₩ lb	5½@	5½
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½@	4½
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½@	45
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb		
Sperm	18 @	35
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	@	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—		
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	14 @	18½
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	@	5½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	15 @	30
EGGS— ₩ dozen	8 @	9
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ bbl	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	4 10 @	4 25
Fine Patent	@	4 10
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	40½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	41½
Oats, from store	32½@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	40
Cow Peas	80 @	80
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	3 @	4¼
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	6½@	90
North Carolina	8 @	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (delivery saws) ₩ M Feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	12 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	@	
Scantling and Board, common	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	15 00 @	32 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	32
" in bbls	@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	@	27½
" in bbls	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	@	14
" in bbls	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	@	32
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	3 85 @	3 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	11 00@	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	12
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Labor	@	
American	@	
on 12½ ₩ bushel	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	6 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	3 00
Cypress Heart	4 00 @	5 00
Cypress Sap	@	7 00
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard, Granu'd	5½@	5½
Standard A	@	5½
White Ex. C	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden	@	5
Yellow	@	4½
SOAP, ₩ lb	7½@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, all heart—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	@	4 50
Common Mill	@	2 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	2 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	4
WHEELBARROWS— Wilson Northern	1 80 @	2 00
North Carolina	80 @	90
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burr	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 11.

[Holiday. Produce Exchange closed. Business suspended.]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Evening—Money on call was quoted at 2½@3½ cent., last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, easier; actual business in bankers' bills 487½@488 for sixty days and 488½@489 for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487½. Government bonds easier; United States coupon fours 110; United States twos 94½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 105; North Carolina sixes 126. Railroad bonds were lower.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was steady.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 11—Evening—Cotton steady; middling gulf 8¼c, middling uplands 8¼c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; May 8 09, June 8 10, July 8 11, August 8 13, September 7 53, October 7 53 November 7 23, December 7 21, January 7 23; February 7.26; March 7.30c. Sales 726,000 bales.

Cotton—net --- bales; gross receipts 707 bales; exports to Great Britain 51 bales; to France 200 bales; to the Continent 1,648 bales; forwarded 57 bales; sales 6,319 sales bales, to spinners 188 bales; stock (actual) 131,089 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 6,441 bales; exports to Great Britain 175 bales; to France 200 bales; to the Continent 1,648 bales; stock 193,168 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 11,849 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,676 bales; to France 200 bales; to the Continent 1,948 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,015,911 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,074,311 bales; exports to France 453,960 bales; exports to the Continent 1,618,518 bales.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Flour was dull and easy at quotations; winter wheat, low grades $2 90@3 00; fair to fancy $3 85@3 85; patents $3 90@4 20; Minnesota clear $3 50@3 15; patents $3 45@4 35; low extra $2 30@3 00; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $3 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot moderately active and weaker; options were less active and weak at ⅛@1c decline; No. 2 red May 69c; June 69c; July 69½c; August —c; September 69½c; October —c; December —c. Corn—spot dull, steady and ⅛c lower; No. 2 at elevator 35½c; afloat 36½c; options were dull and steady at ⅛@¼c decline; May 35½c; June —c; July 36½c; August—c; September 37½c. Oats—spot quiet and steady; options dull and easier; May 24½; July 24½c; spot prices—No. 2 25c, No. 3 white 26c; mix

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural**. **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

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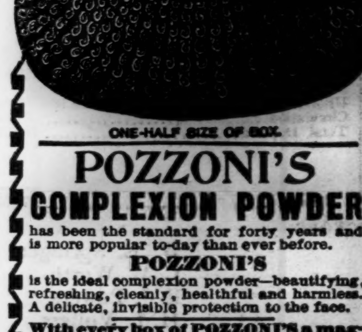
CASTORIA



POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

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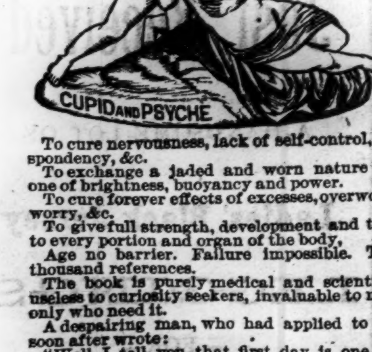
"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.



To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

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Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

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INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

The Morning Star.

INDIFFERENCE.

Dear, I can bear your anger patiently,
And all the little pangs that it begets;
There lurks no meaning in your thoughtless threats;
They wound but slightly, though undue they be.
I can but wait your sunny self to see
Returned, and mourn meanwhile when care besets.
You do not find for all your woes and frets
A better exorcist in love and me.

But, dear, I cannot bear your coldness, not
The cruel line of silent, tight closed lips,
And unlit eyes, as fixed as a stone;
How these do torture me none, none can show.
I drift unsuccored of all passing ships
Upon a bitter sea, unloved, alone.

—Edward W. Barnard in Kate Field's Washington.

APARTMENTS TO LET

It must be said that Anatole Pluchin was on the eve of getting married. These things may happen to anybody, and I don't mention the fact in order to ask your pity on his behalf, because his intended was a charming girl. Her name was Andree—delightful name! She was blond—agreeable color. She was 20 years and 7 months old—attractive age. She belonged to a family that was worthy of all respect, a fact to be considered.

That rogue Anatole! He knew the young girl was in love with him—madly in love with him. Had she not confessed to him that she would die rather than marry another? I know well that these things are often said and rarely executed. But in this case, although Andree was a blond, she was the owner of an energetic and decided character. Ah! mais oui. When she said things like this, her blue eyes darted terrible lightnings.

Doubtless it was this strong temperament that prevented her parents from making any objections and placing any obstacles in her way. There was no good talking to Andree!

"You know, mamma," she had repeated again and again, "I want this matter to be finished quickly."

"But, my dear child, there are certain delays and certain formalities"—

"The delays can be hurried."

"That is true."

"And the formalities can be simplified."

"I have no objections, dear, if it will give you pleasure."

"Then, mamma, let us consider the engagement as settled."

"Settled! Your lover has only exchanged a very few words with your father."

"You know that my father does what you wish."

"My daughter, you exaggerate."

"It is understood; let us waste no more time discussing it. I shall be married on the 10th of next month!"

"We shall see."

"Not the 11th—the 10th. It falls on a Saturday. I have already looked in the almanac."

"You have thought of everything."

"I'm thinking only of him."

"Well, he is a happy man to be able to inspire such an affection."

"When you were married didn't you have the same feeling?"

"The very same, my child. But perhaps my thermometer—that is the register of my feelings—was not quite so high as yours is."

"Well, now, mamma, let us start the campaign."

"Start the campaign? What do you mean?"

"Find an apartment."

"Is is possible?"

"You do not wish us to live in the street, I suppose?"

"No; but"—

"Tomorrow morning then we will start out."

"The"—

"Tomorrow, directly after breakfast, for apartments are sometimes difficult to find. Now, mamma, let me give you a kiss, you are so good."

She spoke the truth. Her mother was an excellent creature, and Anatole Pluchin was—well, his mother, her future mother-in-law, was of the kind that are nowadays seldom to be found.

The day following at the appointed hour Andree was ready to attack Paris and ransack it from end to end in her endeavors to find the nest—that is, the apartments—of her dreams. Her valiant mother was prepared to accompany her. The poor old woman had burned her throat with her coffee and had nearly choked herself over the sugar at the bottom of the cup.

"Forward march! En avant!" cried the joyous voice of Andree.

Young and inexperienced, she little knew what a terrible thing it is to hunt for rooms in Paris; to climb up dozens and dozens of steps and to undergo the searching questioning of zealous concierges and indiscreet portieres.

After an hour and a half of this exercise the unfortunate girl was exhausted. And her mother! She followed her daughter puffing like a grampus and dragging her legs after her as if they were logs of heavy timber! "Ouf! Ouf! Ouf!"

Then at length, "Mamma, look at that pretty house!"

"So it is."

"With a view from the back windows over the gardens."

"And a sign out"—

"Precisely. 'Apartment to let. Inquire within.'"

"Let us ask the price. I have an idea that it will be just the thing."

The price was just what the girl had judged reasonable for herself and her future husband.

"Let us go up stairs," cried Andree, who was delighted. "We can see over it, can we not?" she asked the concierge.

"Certainly, mademoiselle."

"Is any one living here now?" asked the mother.

"Yes, madame."

"Who?"

There was a second's almost imperceptible hesitation on the part of the concierge.

"A young widow, madame."

"Ah!" remarked the mother, "and doubtless she wishes to leave a house that has painful memories for her."

A flashily dressed girl opened the door in answer to their ring.

"These ladies desire to see the apartment," explained the concierge.

The girl made a remark in a low voice that escaped the other's ears. It was accompanied by an expressive shrug of the shoulders.

"Entrez," she said aloud.

Andree and her mother walked in. Everything most comfortable, ma foi, in this apartment. Quite a discovery, in fact. The furniture was commodious and elegant and placed each piece in the corner where it best belonged. And the appointments! And the cupboards! And the kitchen! And the arrangement of the light! The visitors were completely charmed.

As they turned a corner of the corridor the mother looked in the direction of Andree, who stood behind her, and said:

"Andree, I think it must be your good star that guided us here."

But she stopped suddenly.

"Why, where are you, Andree? Where can she have gone to? Andree!"

A distant and sorrowful cry came in answer.

"Andree. Mon Dieu! what's the matter?" cried her mother, alarmed.

This is what had happened: Andree, inquisitive little girl that she was, had turned down a passage and suddenly opened a door. She was curious to see what the room was like.

The door, it so happened, was that of a private boudoir. Inside, as she stood, pretty as a fairy, in the doorway, she saw a velvet sofa. On the sofa she saw, half reclining, a very pretty young widow with black eyes and a demurely sweet face. Kneeling on the soft Turkish rug beside her, with his hand upon his heart and an expression of eternal love upon his face, was a young man.

Andree heard no words, but the noise of opening the door caused the young man to spring to his feet and face her.

"Ah! Mon Dieu! Andree!"

It was indeed Anatole.

* * * * * *

Andree possessed a resolute character, as we know. She never saw Anatole again, and the amount the courts granted her for breach of promise of marriage is not exactly known.

In this way a mother-in-law who was anxious to do all she could for her son-in-law only succeeded in bringing about results that were a hundred times worse than the most bitter hostilities.

Such is the irony of fate, and doubtless it was best for the happiness of la belle Andree.—From the French.

Rubinstein Not a Happy Man.

Though his life was full of work and he was ever faithful to duty, Rubinstein was not a happy man. With each succeeding year he grew more and more pessimistic. Life failed to give him the amount of enjoyment he craved outside his art, and except in the society of women he did not seem even commonly happy. But for the fair sex he had ever a joke and a smile. It amused him to shock their feelings, and when they opened their eyes widely at his audacity he never failed to enjoy it. He believed that a knowledge of woman was necessary to an artist, and if a young aspirant to any artistic calling asked his advice his first question was, "Have you loved yet?" For he believed that a man who could not love was incapable of becoming an artist. He himself could not be accused of any failing in this case, for his loves were almost as many and various as his days. He had all the faults and all the virtues of his artistic calling, and in every sense of the word lived for his art and his fancy regardless of all things. His was a true bohemian nature.

There was a certain roughness, want of tact and even brutality in his nature that made itself disagreeably felt at times. His was not a temper to be tried. Up to a certain point he could hold it in check admirably, but anything beyond this caused an explosion of wrath that was terrible. As in his physiognomy, so in his temper there was much of the lion. Those who did not know him consequently feared him, for his personality was one that awed, especially in the latter years of his life.—Alexander McArthur in Century.

Polite Lies.

Soon after Rowland Hill became secretary of the British postoffice he summoned together some of his subordinates—the surveyors, as they are officially called—to consider a paper of instructions on some important matter which he was about sending out. He read it to them to make sure that it covered the ground. One of them was Anthony Trollope, afterward famous as a novelist.

When the reading was finished, Trollope, naturally desirous, as a young man, to show that he had a head upon his shoulders, challenged not the scope and tenor of the instructions, but the literary composition. That, however, was not what the secretary desired to hear.

"I think, Mr. Hill," Trollope is reported to have said, "that the language of paragraph so and so, literally construed, may be held to mean what you do not intend."

Rowland Hill was not a man who loved correction of that sort, and he answered with great slowness and deliberation:

"You must be aware, Mr. Trollope, that a phrase is not always intended to bear a literal construction. For instance, when I write to one of you gentlemen, I end my letter with the words, 'I am, sir, your obedient servant,' whereas you know I am nothing of the sort."—Youth's Companion.

THE OLDEST OBELISK.

It Stands on the Banks of the Nile Not Far From Cairo.

The oldest of all the obelisks is the beautiful one of rosy granite which stands alone among the green fields on the banks of the Nile not far from Cairo. It is the gravestone of a great city which has vanished and left only this relic behind. That city was Bethshemes of Scripture, the famous On, which is memorable to all Bible readers as the residence of the priest of On, Potipherah, whose daughter Asenath Joseph married. The Greeks called it Heliopolis, the city of the sun, because there the worship of the sun had its chief center and its most sacred shrine. It was the seat of the most ancient university in the world, to which youthful students came from all parts of the world to learn the occult wisdom which the priests of On alone could teach.

Thales, Solon, Eudoxus, Pythagoras and Plato all studied there; perhaps Moses too. It was also the birthplace of the sacred literature of Egypt, where were written on papyrus leaves the original chapter of the oldest book in the world, generally known as "The Book of the Dead," giving a most striking account of the conflicts and triumphs of the life after death, a whole copy or fragment of which every Egyptian, rich or poor, wished to have buried with him in his coffin, and portions of which are found inscribed on every mummy case and on the walls of every tomb. In front of one of the principal temples of the sun in this magnificent city stood, along with a companion long since destroyed, the solitary obelisk which we now behold on the spot. It alone has survived the wreck of all the glory of the place. It was constructed by Usertesen I, who is supposed to have reigned 2800 B. C., and has outlived all the dynastic changes of the land and still stands where it originally stood nearly 47 centuries ago. What appears of its shaft above ground is 68 feet in height, but its base is buried in the mud of the Nile, and year after year the inundation of the river deposits its film of soil around its foot and buries it still deeper in its sacred grave.—Pall Mall Gazette.

His Diploma.

"You began practice in Arkansas, did you not, doctor?"

"Yes," replied the physician, "I did. I would have got along all right if it had not been for my diploma. It occurred to one of the natives to ask what it was. 'My diploma,' I answered, 'is from one of the best schools in the country.'

"'Ye don't mean to tell me,' said the old man, 'that ye had to go to school to larn yo' trade, do ye?'

"'Certainly,' said I.

"'That is enough fer me,' said the old man. 'Any feller that hain't got no more nateral sense that he has to go to school to larn to be a doctor, and him a grown man, ain't no man fer me,' and he jammed his hands into his pockets and walked out. I staid six weeks more and gave it up."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Excellent Vegetable.

Young bamboo sticks make an excellent vegetable, particularly with the sauce generally given with asparagus.—Washington Post.

AN ACTORS' MATINEE.

GENERALLY THE SPECTATORS TEAR THEIR HOST TO PIECES.

Actors Are the Harshest Sort of Critics of Members of Their Own Profession—The Have Beens and Those Who Will Be Smile at the Efforts of the Star.

The soubrette came clinging to the arm of the villain. She was glorious in a yellow silk waist and he was glorious in a high hat and patent leather shoes. Thus armed they felt quite sure of conquering the world, which means that they expected to "star" together some day.

Nine out of ten persons in every audience which consists entirely of players have like expectations, and right here lies the structural weakness of the actors' matinee. Your future star begins criticising the performance as soon as the curtain is lifted for the first act. In every movement of the star, in every word spoken by the star, he sees how much better he could have done the part if he had had the chance. As it is not half satisfying to have half of the house whispering when one is in the midst of his loftiest flight in the third act, the star's first actors' matinee is usually his last.

"There are three reasons for giving a professional matinee," said an old manager. "First, for the self gratification of the actor, who wants his colleagues to know what fine work he is doing; second, out of courtesy to the profession, and third, to get a little advertising. The second is the most common. The manager of every production which has a long run gets many requests from actors who say they want very much to see it, but can't, because they're engaged.

"The first thing a manager does when he determines upon a professional matinee is to ask the different managers of attractions playing in town how many seats they can use. Usually every person in every company wants two or three seats. Their extra seats are generally occupied by some stanch admirer of theirs who will believe that every criticism they utter upon the performance is true. This person is called 'the sympathetic ear.'

"Ticket sellers complain about finicky people, who always insist upon such and such a seat. But an actor, when the seats are given to him, will come and raise a terrible hullabaloo unless they are in a certain, exact spot in the house. I've even known a manager to send back a dozen seats because he couldn't get them six instead of twelve rows back. There's a line of would be actors waiting outside your door all day long, who want anywhere from one to twenty seats apiece, and you don't get a moment's peace until the thing's over. You don't get much peace even then."

After all of their trouble to get seats to please them, many of the actors who have engaged seats do not come. If they are merely enemies of the actor who gives the matinee they present the tickets to a boarding house keeper; if they hold an actual grudge, they give them to a bootblack. Consequently the well dressed leading man doesn't always find the persons at his elbows exactly the sort of company he would choose.

The most important figure at the professional matinee is by all odds the middle aged lady who is a relative of a soubrette. The more distant the relation the more important she is. If she is an eighth cousin she expects the great doors to swing open when she is within a block of the theater, and eight ushers come out to meet her. She is fat and comfortable looking, and she always has a temper.

The old time actor, who has barn stormed it in the legitimate as long as he could, comes to see how low the stage has fallen. Maybe one of these fat and comfortable boarding house keepers is his sympathetic ear. He tells her that things were far different when he and Booth were starring it; these young actors don't know much, and the stage has gone to the bowwows.

Between the acts the corridors swarm. Acquaintances meet, and then they begin to talk in this way:

"How did it happen?"

"Don't ask me, dear boy. Bullhead luck!"

"And, do you know, he really thinks he can act."

"Yes. I suppose that he thought he was going to astonish the natives. Gad! Did you notice that entrance?"

"Horrible. Conception is all wrong. Now, if I'"—

"And if I'"—

But they break right there—each being immediately convinced that the other does not know anything about it.

But there are exceptions. They are usually the most prominent actors. Sometimes the hand of the star is grasped warmly between the acts, and he feels the thrill of triumph with the words: "It's immense, old man. You are a revelation."

The reporter had on his right side the soubrette and the villain, and on his left a very nice old lady with white curls, who had come with her son. The young man was very critical. He picked out flaw after flaw, and regaled his mother with them. The old lady was an actress herself—a very good actress, apparently. And finally she said to this boy in a gentle aside:

"Willie, you may think that you can play the part better, but we do not see ourselves as others see us. And don't you think, Willie, that it would be better to say that your opinion of the part differs from that of the gentleman? And, Willie, do you think it exactly right to talk about your best while he is talking? Now, I am sure, Willie, he can do the part a great deal better than you could. Not but that I am proud of you, Willie, and I hope that some day, if you study hard, you may even do better."

And Willie looked hard at the bald head of the orchestra leader, and doubtless thought that mothers were unappreciative.—New York Press.

Payn's American Duel.

James Payn, the English writer, tells this story of the "American plan" of dueling, wherein the two duelists, with one second, meet within doors and draw lots for who shall shoot himself: On a recent occasion, A and B, having had a "difficulty," A was the unlucky man, and retired for the purpose of self destruction into the next apartment. B and the second, both very much moved by the tragedy of the situation, remained in listening attitudes. At last the pistol was heard; they shuddered with emotion and remorse, when suddenly in rushed the supposed dead man, triumphantly exclaiming, "Missed!"

Elevator Wit.

The elevator boy in the big flat was airing his views to a passenger on the proper conduct of children.

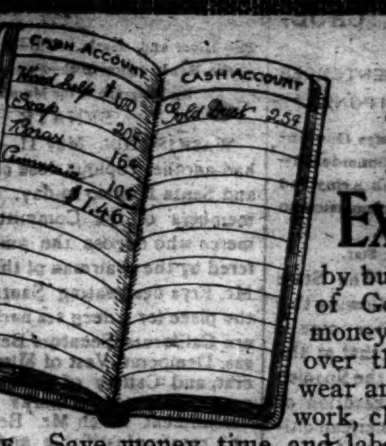
"What do you know about it?" laughed the passenger. "You're not married, are you?"

"Well, no," replied the boy, "but I've brought up a good many families in my time," and then he gazed up the elevator shaft with a rapturous expression.—Detroit Free Press.

She Sighed.

She sighed. She had been looking into the mirror, but still she sighed.

"Yes," she admitted, "I have reached the age when I must expect to stand up in a crowded car. I can neither get a seat on account of my youthful beauty nor by reason of my helpless old age."—Exchange.



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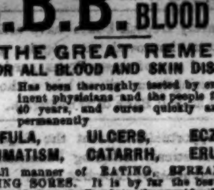

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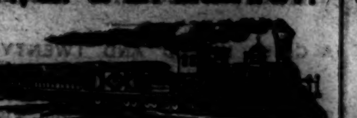

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 25	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 8	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 26, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.16 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.40 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 4.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.53 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 pm; Parmele 9.5 a m and 6.20 p m, arrive Washington 11.55 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.33 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m. Arrives Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 3.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.21 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.53 a m, returning leave Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.35 p m, Latta 6.57 p m, Pee Dee 6.55 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.15 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.50 a m, Cheraw 6.45 a m, Darlington 7.48 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson, daily except Sunday, 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9.09 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.13 p m. leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.51 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.53 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.51 a m, Smithfield 12.30 p m, Selma 12.38 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.55 a m, arrives Sumter †9.30 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5.4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.53 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.10 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †6.05 a m and †2.00 p m, arrive Elliott †8.25 a m and †3.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4.17 pm, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8.50 a m, arrive Sumter †3.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

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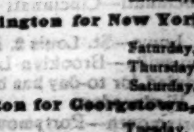
AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Friday, May 1
ONEIDA,	Saturday, May 16
CROATAN,	Saturday, May 23

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday, May 16
PAWNEE,	Thursday, May 21
ONEIDA,	Saturday, May 23

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday, May 19
CROATAN,	Tuesday, May 26

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. my 10 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Black River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1896

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
1 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 06 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 22 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... L	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... A	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 45 a. m.
6 13 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 45 "
5 42 "	Lv.... Red Springs.... Lv	10 12 "
4 53 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 43 "
4 41 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 59 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily exsu
Leave Greensboro..........	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........	10 50 "
Arrive Madison...........	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison...........	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro..........	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

ap 29 tf

SEABOARD S.A.L. AIR LINE

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 41	No 403
		P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 5[illegible]	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 12
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
			P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"		12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
		A. M.	
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L	† 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 45	
			P. M.
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		† 5 20
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
		P M	
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
			A. M.
" Monroe	"	9 05	*10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 03
			P. M
" Clinton	"	11 58	1 20
		A. M.	
" Greenwood	"	1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 11
" Atlanta	"	5 2	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
		P. M.	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 20	
		A. M.	P. M.
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L	*10 00	* 4 30
		A. M	P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C	† 9 35	* 5 05
			P. M.
Arrive Macon	M. & N.		* 6.40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		* 3 20
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 26	1 21
		P. M	
" Henderson	"	1 0[illegible]	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
		A. M.	P. M.
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12.50 noon Daily.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 403, 402, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special"

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 403 and 403

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday. For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

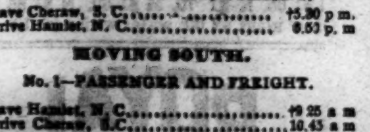
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

ma 12 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on April 5, 1896.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C. .... †5.30 p. m.

Arrive Hamlet, N. C. .... 6.50 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

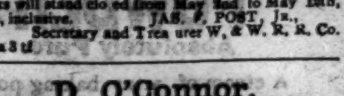
Leave Hamlet, N. C. .... †9.25 a m

Arrive Cheraw, S. C. .... 10.45 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

ap 14 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

Office Sec'y Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co



WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of that Company payable to all holders of record of this date. Dividend due and payable on and after May 15, 1896. The transfer books will stand closed from May 2nd to May 15th, 1896, inclusive.

JAS. F. POST, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.

ma 3 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 10 t

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1896

COTTON CROP REPORT.

Large Increase in Acreage—Planting Earlier Than Usual—Complaint of Drought.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The cotton report to the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of planting and the proposed or contemplated acreage. The proportion of the contemplated area already planted on the first of May was 87.9 per cent., which approximates very closely the breadth usually planted at that date, which is estimated at 88.2 per cent.

The estimates for the several States are as follows: Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 80; South Carolina, 90, Georgia, 90; Florida, 100; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 73.

The returns of correspondents in regard to the contemplated acreage indicate a considerable increase over the acreage planted last year. The percentages by States are as follows: Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 118; Florida, 148; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 115; Arkansas, 123; Tennessee, 127; Indian Territory, 159, Missouri, 141. The average for the country is 114.8.

Planting is earlier than usual in most of the cotton States, but much complaint is made of drought in a large area in North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, retarding the germination of the seed. In a few counties in Texas the Mexican weevils are reported as doing considerable damage. As a general thing the plant is said to be in good condition, with favorable season.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Weak and Declining.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Wheat—The statistical news, as a whole, was bearish. The close was almost at the inside and the final tone was weak. July wheat opened from 64 to 64⅜c. and declined to 62⅞c., closing at 63⅛@63¼c.—⅝c. under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and ½c per bushel lower.

Corn—The support accorded the market was of an indifferent sort. July corn opened from 30⅜ to 30¼c and declined to 30c., closing at 30⅛c.—⅛c. under Saturday. Cash corn was steady, closing easy.

Oats—A gain in prices for oats took place at the immediate opening of the market, but it was not retained long. July oats closed ⅛@⅜c. under Saturday. Cash oats were easy and ⅛c per bushel lower.

Provisions—The hog receipts are very heavy, the tone of grain depressing and speculation was lifeless. Prices were weak and declining on these influences, and the popular belief is that values will reach a much lower level before any improvement is probable. July pork closed 5@7½c. lower; July lard unchanged and July ribs a shade lower.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Southern fruits and vegetables: Strawberries, North Carolina, quart, 8 to 18c; do. Norfolk, 10 to 13c. Beets, Florida, crate, $1 to 1.50, do. Florida and Charleston, 100 bunches, 4.00 to 8.00. Cucumbers, Florida, crate, 1 50 to 3.00, do Savannah and Charleston, baskets, 3.00 to 4.00. Cabbages, Florida, crate, 1.00 to 1.50, do. Savannah do. 1 50 to 2.00; do. Charleston do., 1.50 to 2.25, do. North Carolina do., 1.25 to 1.50, do. Norfolk, barrel, 1.25 to 1.50. Egg plants, Florida, box, 1.00 to 2.00. Lettuce, Charleston, basket, 50c. to 1.00, do. Norfolk, basket, 50 to 75c. Peas, North Carolina, basket, 50 to 75c., half barrel, 75c. to 1.00 do. Charleston, basket, 50 to 75c. Radishes, Norfolk, barrel, 50c. to 1.25. String beans, Savannah, basket, 1.50 to 2.75. Squash, Florida, crate, 50 to 75c., do. do. basket, 50 to 75c. Tomatoes, Florida, carrier, 1.25 to 3.00. Potatoes, Florida, 2.00 to 6.50, New Orleans, 2.00 to 5.50, do. Savannah, 2.00 to 5.00, do. Charleston, 2.00 to 5.50.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Boiler Explosion on a Steamboat—Eleven Lives Lost and a number of Persons Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

VICKSBURG, MISS, May 11.—One of the most terrible disasters of recent years occurred last night about twenty-five miles below this city. The tow boat Harry Brown, of Pittsburg, upward bound from New Orleans, exploded her boilers at 11 o'clock. The boat was a complete wreck and sunk in less than five minutes. Eleven lives are known to have been lost.

The survivors and also the wounded were brought to this city on the steamer Honshell. Six of the officers and crew of the Harry Brown are in the Marine Ward of the Vicksburg Hospital.

The boat carried a list of forty-eight officers and crew, all white. She had in tow six empty barges and two fuel boats.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Spirits turpentine nominal at 27¼@27½c. Rosin dull and easy; strained common to good $1 85@1 90.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24c; sales — casks. Rosin—the market was firm; sales 100 barrels; quote: A $1 40, B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 60, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $2 00, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Spirits turpentine opened at 24½c, with no sales, and closed firm at 24½c; sales 650 casks; receipts 1,030 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 2,000 barrels; receipts 2,465 barrels. The quotations were: A, B, C, D, E, F, $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 80, N $1 85, window glass $2 00; water white $2 10.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

TRAIN-WRECKERS' WORK.

A CHILD KILLED AND TWENTY-SIX PERSONS INJURED.

The North-bound New York and Florida Express Derailed Near Savannah by a Misplaced Switch—None of the Wounded Likely to Die—A List of the Sufferers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—The north-bound New York and Florida Limited Express on the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad was thrown from the track at Anderson, a small station ten miles south of here, to-day, by a misplaced switch. The entire train, with the exception of the body of the engine, was derailed and rolled over an embankment. One child was killed and twenty-six people were injured, none of them fatally.

The train was made up of one first class coach, one second class coach, combination baggage and mail car and Pullman sleeper, and was running at the rate of 32 miles an hour. The switch was turned and locked and the switch target shifted indicating that the train was on the straight track. At the first shock of the engine leaving the track, Conductor J. Z. Glass seized the air brake cord and set the brakes, bringing the train almost to an instantaneous standstill as it left the track and preventing the telescoping of the cars.

There were 200 passengers on the train. Of this number 26 were among the list of injured, though it is probably that many more received slight injuries and were not included in the list. The dead and wounded so far reported are as follows:

Killed—Louis Nathans, three years old.

Injured—Mrs. W. L. Grogan, Brunswick, Ga., shoulder fractured; B. W. Brewster, Georgia, wrist sprained; C. A. Shaw, Brunswick, slightly injured about shoulders; J. A. Fisher, Lake City, Fla., finger broken; Susan Courier, Savannah, wrist and back sprained; El Greer, Lake City, Fla., shoulder fractured; J. D. White, Brunswick, injured about body; J. J. Trimble, Tampa, Fla., arm bruised; Mrs. J. S. Durbe, Brunswick, Ga., slightly bruised; Augustus Law, McIntosh, Ga., injured about shoulders; J. A. Barrett, Brunswick, injured in back; Delia Smith, Darien, Ga., hip sprained; Wm. Dukes, Jacksonvile, right leg hurt; Lizzie Johnson, Darien, injured in chestt Sterling Law, Liberty county, Ga., shoulder dislocated; Rebecca Norway, Darien, severely injured internally; Mrs. Smith, Charleston, S. C., right hand broken; Annie Pacetti, Charleston, S. C., cut in face; D. G. Hall, Tampa, Fla., Pullman car waiter, badly bruised; Rev. W. P. Guion, assistant rector Trinity Episcopal church, New Orleans, right ear severed; Charles Douglass Arnold, Springfield, Ills., head and arm injured, E. P. Poppell, Barrington, Ga., neck sprained and internally injured; H. P. Leving, Brunswick, shoulder injured; Fleming Winn, a twelve-year old boy of Dorchester, who has a card bearing the address of H. L. Fulton, Savannah, leg and cheek bruised; Mrs. Patterson, of Ridgeland, ribs crushed; C. M. Fryerdey, LaFayette county, Fla.; head injured. Three other whose names are unknown are slightly injured.

The scene of the accident was at a small station at the crossing of a ditch draining from a rice field. There is no telegraph at the station and no means of communication other than by train. The train was due in Savannah at 12 40 o'clock. As soon as the engine could be righted the engineer came to Savannah and brought the first report of the accident. Physicians were hurriedly summoned and a relief train went to the scene of the wreck. The injured were attended to and the more seriously wounded were brought to the city and taken to Savannah Hospital. The confusion at the wreck made it impossible for some time to get at the injured.

No official statement can be obtained from the officials of the road. The statements of the conductor and the engineer, however, show that the disaster was the result of a deliberate plot to wreck the train.

The place chosen was close by a trestle crossing the ditch which was about six feet deep. The probability is that the plan was to pile the train into the ditch. As it was the rear car went over the trestle into the water. The tide, which ebbs and flows in the ditch, was out, and there was very little water in it. In a short while the tide began to come in and covered the lowlands.

It is supposed that the child of Mrs. Nathans is in the ditch. A search is going on but the body has not yet been found.

The report of the accident caused great excitement in the city. To-day is the opening of the annual May festival. Crowds of people were coming into the city and hundreds of inquiries have been received to-night from all parts of Georgia and Florida. The hospital physicians say that none of the wounded there are likely to die, although the injuries of a number are more serious than was at first believed.

The motive of the wreckers is yet unexplained. Detectives were put on the case at once, but without any tangible clue to work upon.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined one to six points, but rallied and advanced five to fourteen points, closing steady with a sale of 120,000 bales.

To-day's features: Prices declined at first under the influence of weaker Liverpool cables, the expectation of a bearish Government report and the continued liberal crop movement. But at the decline large bulls bought heavily, and shorts covered freely, fearing fresh manipulations. So prices advanced sharply. The Government report gave the contemplated acreage at 114.8 10 per cent.—an increase over last year of 14.8 per cent. It is stated that the proportion of the contemplated acreage already planted is 87.9 per cent. against 78.5 in 1895, 81.6 in 1894, 85.8 in 1893, and 78.8 in 1892. The exports from the ports today were small. The large sales here for export on Saturday had a good effect on the market.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Charlottesville, Va.—University 6, Cornell 5.

Chicago—Chicago 4, Boston 8.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 4, New York 2.

Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 10.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati 10, Washington 2.

St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Baltimore 4.

Louisville—Brooklyn-Louisville game scheduled for to-day has been postponed until Wednesday.

Portsmouth—Portsmouth 7, Richmond 5.

Petersburg—Petersburg 8, Roanoke 4.

Lynchburg—Lynchburg 11, Norfolk 10.

Atlanta—Atlanta 8, Birmingham 5.

New Orleans—New Orleans 6, Columbus 2.

Mobile—Mobile 6, Montgomery 5.

DRIVE OUT the impurities from your blood and build up your system by creating an appetite and toning the stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla, if you would keep yourself well.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents. †

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCES UPON AMERICANS POSTPONED

Until Views of the United States Government Can Be Presented and Considered—Gen. Weyler Resigns—Spanish Army and Navy Strongly Opposed to Submission to Demands of the United States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The State Department gave out the following this morning: "In the Competitor case it can be authoritatively stated that at the request of the United States, the Spanish Government will postpone execution of the death sentences upon American citizens until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered."

HAVANA, May 11.—The report that Captain General Weyler had resigned because of the action of the home Government in the case of the Competitor filibusters is true, but it is not accepted with confidence by the public here. It is understood that the Government refused to accept the resignation, and ordered General Weyler to remain at his post under the present circumstances.

It is reported here that the home Government has requested Captain General Weyler to send forward a process of the case of the Competitor prisoners now under sentence of death here for revision by the General Council of War and Marine in Madrid. It is not yet known whether the General Council will approve the sentence of the Havana court-martial.

MADRID, May 11.—*El Dia* has advices from Havana saying that Gens. Ochano and Humado, of the Spanish army in Cuba, have announced their adherence to Captain General Weyler and their intention to resign when the sentence of death imposed upon the Competitor filibusters are revoked.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Globe* in an article on the Cuban situation says that the recent pretentious arrogance of the Washington statesmen has been due to a determination to make American commerce paramount in the Western Hemisphere. European sympathy, the *Globe* adds, is wholly with Spain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The prisoners captured on board the filibustering schooner Competitor will not be shot. A contest between light and heavy weights, especially when the former is not fit and the latter is spoiling for a fight, can have only one result.

LONDON, May 11.—The *St. James Gazette* asserts that the Spanish army and navy are strongly opposed to the submission of Spain to the demands of the United States in regard to Cuba and that the manufacturing classes of Spain are resolved to keep Cuba a close borough. Premier Canovas del Castillo, the *Gazette* adds, must choose between a rupture between Spain and the United States or revolution at home.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

The Convention at Chattanooga—Report of Committee on Theological Seminary—Woman's Missionary Union Re-elect Old Officers—The Convention Will Meet Next Year in Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 11.—The Southern Baptist Convention continues to observe the familiar injunction of the Apostle Paul, "persevere to the end," and began another day of business at 9 o'clock this morning. The body was opened by a few eloquent moments of silent prayer, following which Rev. Malcomb McGregor, of Atlanta, asked the divine blessing. The journal of Saturday was read by Secretary Burrows and approved.

The special order, the report of the committe on relations between the convention and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was waived to listen to a short address by Dr. B. L. Whitman, of Washington, D. C. President Whitsett of the seminary spoke of the flourishing condition of the institution. Since the last session, the seminary has been considerably enlarged and a new member, W. O. Carter, of Hermitage, Tennessee, added to the faculty. Prof. F. H. Korfoot emphasized the need of a gymnasium, which has just been met by Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, who made a gift of $10,000 for the purpose. Dr. E. C. Dargan, trustee of the student fund of the seminary, raised $2,000 from delegates to meet a deficiency. In speaking of the gymnasium project, Dr. Dargan created much amusement by alluding to himself as a specimen of "before taking." During the current year 174 students have received help in securing a theological course from the student fund.

The Woman's Missionary Union finished its session at noon. The old officers were re-elected, to-wit: Miss Fannie Heck, of North Carolina, President; Miss Annie Armstrong, Secretary; Miss Hattie Harper, Reporter; Mrs. William Lowndes, Treasurer; Miss Nellie Mertier, Recording Secretary.

A marked falling off in attendance on the Southern Baptist Convention was observed at this afternoon's session, owing partly to the intense heat, but more to the historic attractions in and about the city to visitors. A strong report was presented upon foreign relations, including Cubans and Indians by W. H. Felix, of Kentucky, chairman.

Adjournment will probably be had tomorrow afternoon to meet next year in Wilmington, N. C.

NORTHERN METHODISTS.

The Cleveland Conference Again Puts Itself on Record on the Race Question.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—The Methodist General Conference put itself on record again on the race question this morning by adopting a resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Monroe, of Delaware, endorsing the treatment than Cleveland hotels have accorded to ad the delegates, regardless of color, ant demanding that wherever it is decidell to hold the conference in the future d guarantee be obtained of equal treat ment.

A resolution was referred announcing that the Methodist Church recognized no color or caste, and stating that if the conference elected a negro bishop it was not to be considered class legislation. A resolution for holding the next General Conference at Saratoga Springs was read.

Chairman Moore of the Southern Educational and Freedman' Aid Committee reported a resolution stating that it was the sense of the conference that the name of the society be not changed. After considerable debate the report was adopted.

At Mobile, Ala., yesterday, Miss Mamie Fitzgerald, daughter of N. Fitzgerald, a prominent dry goods merchant, stepped on a parlor match in her home and her dress ignited. She tried to smother the flames in the bedclothes, but was terribly burned before assistance came. She was alone at the time.

An Albany dispatch says Gov. Morton has signed the Greater New York bill.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

The River and Harbor Bill—Amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill—Pension Matters.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Senate had another copious dose of San Pedro and Santa Monico to-day. Three of the members of the Committee on Commerce who oppose the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Frye designating Santa Monico, as the place for a deep sea harbor in Southern California, Senators Berry of Arkansas, Democrat, Vest of Missouri, Democrat, and Caffrey of Louisiana, Democrat, submitted remarks against the amendment, which Mr. Berry described as a most unjustifiable and inexcusable attempt to overrule public sentiment and to appropriate money in the interest of private greed and private gain.

Mr. Frye's speech was not finished when the bill was laid aside until to-morrow; but at that point Mr. Gorman gave notice of an amendment limiting the annual expenditure under the pending and former River and Harbor bills to ten million dollars.

Mr. Teller reported a substitute for the House bankruptcy bill, and Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Republican, presented the views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, favoring the House bill. The House bill provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy; the Senate bill for voluntry bankruptcy only.

The calendar of private pension bills was taken up. After about a dozen were passed further progress was blockaded by an attempt of Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, to have a second pension case engrafted on a bill giving a pension to the mother of an officer, and at 5.35 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous business was the order in the House to day. More bills authorizing the construction of bridges and granting right of way over Government property than of any other kind were passed.

A preliminary conferbece report upon the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to and a further conference ordered on the items still in dispute.

The resolutions of Elections Committee No. 1, declaring John W. Maddox, Democrat, to be entitled to the seat occupied by him as Representative from the Seventh District of Georgia, contested by W. H. Felton, Fusion, was presented, and being the unanimous report of the committee were agreed to.

The rest of the day was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

At 5.10 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

STEAMSHIP LAURADA

Shipped Her Munitions of War for the Cuban Insurgents Outside the Three-Mile Limit.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 11.—From an incident which occurred at sea off here to-day it may be that the steamship Laurada took no munitions of war aboard near New York, but that she received her cargo outside the three-mile limit this afternoon. A large steamer was noticed by people on the shore today laying to some miles out and blowing off steam. Closer in shore was a schooner hove to.

This afternoon a tug came down the coast from the North and another steamed out of Delaware Bay. The tugs took the schooner in tow and steamed out to where the steamship was. The tugs and the schooner were alongside the steamer for some time and what was unmistakably a transfer of cargo from the sailing vessel to the steamship was made. After the transfer had been made the tugs steamed away and the steamship soon disappeared below the horizon, going in a southeasterly direction.

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 11.—The tug Commander came into port last evening with barges Relief and Greenpoint and left this morning, going West. It is stated that the vessel came from New York and transferred a hundred men, with rifles, dynamite and ammunition to steamer Laurada at Montauk Point. The Laurada immediately put to sea, bound for Cuba. The Commander had the tug Volunteer as a consort. The latter had a party of Cuban sympathizers aboard who were landed at Greenport after the Laurada started.

WARM WIRELETS.

The German Bundesrath has approved the new commercial treaty between Germany and Japan.

Johnny Houlihan, 23 years of age, who was knocked out by Patsy Nolan in a prize fight at New Britain, Conn., Thursday afternoon, died here yesterday. It is thought that his death was caused by brain fever resulting from the blow. The police are looking for Nolan.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

A few select boarders will be taken June 1st on Wrightsville Sound. Pleasant accommodations. For particulars apply at this office. my 12 2t

Our Safety Deposit Boxes have arrived. Three sizes, latest improved, at popular prices. The ownership of one of these Boxes carries the privilege of storing your silver box without additiona charge. National Bank of Wilmington. ma 10 tf

Good opportunity to rent the elegant Store 416 North Front street, including basement, heretofore used as Restaurant by Gieschen Bros. my 1 tf

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions, Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store, No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

Have a full line of White Mountain and Arctic

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

WATER COOLERS,

Refrigerators, Both Pine and Hard Wood

Fly Traps, Window Screens,
Screen Wire Cloth,
Galvanized Poultry Netting and
Galvanized Hardware,

which they are offering at very low figures for cash. All we ask is a trial.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

ap 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Berry Crates and Baskets

Send in and get them.

Orders solicited for

N. C. Bacon, Flour, Molasses &c., &c.

Snuff and Tobaccos

of the leading brands.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

my 3 D&W tf

FREE SILVER BAKING POWDER.

40 Cases 16 to 1 POWDER.
75 Barrels MULLETS.
10 Cases WIDOW'S MITE.
80 Cases MATCHES.
90 Bushels CLAY PEAS.
25 Bushels B. E. PEAS.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
225 North Water street,

my 10 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

BEST

Condensed News,
Stories,
Miscellany,
Women's Department,
Children's Department,
Agricultural Department
Political Department,
Answers to Correspondents,
Editorials,
Everything,
WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Weekly Jourier-Journal

ten-page, eight-column Democratic News paper.

HENRY WATTERSON is the Editor.

PRICE $1.00 A YEAR

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL makes very liberal terms to Agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to

Courier-Journal Company,

dec 26 tf LOUISVILLE, KY

We Are Still

IN BUSINESS at No. 11 South Front street and would be pleased to have you give us a call when in need of our services. Respectfully,
H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Barbers and Hair Dressers.

apr 26 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED at Princess Street Station for this road from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. on and after this date, except Sundays.

ALL FREIGHT MUST BE PREPAID,
May 10th, 1896, R. OSCAR GRANT,
Superintendent.

ma 10 tf

WANTED—FOR U. S. ARMY, ABLE-BODIED, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30, citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply, preferably by letter, to Recruiting Officer, Fort Monroe, Va.

ap 20 till June 30 tu

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, MAY 9th, trains will run the following schedule:
Leave Wilmington 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m
Leave Ocean View 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m. 5 p. m.
Freight will be received daily, except Sunday, from 8 a. m. until 2 p. m.

R. OSCAR GRANT,
Superintendent.

my 5 tf

Wanted,

EVERYBODY TO CALL AND TRY THE best Whiskey, Wine and Beer in the city. Mixed drinks a specialty. Fine Cigars, &c. French Cafe,
A. P. LEVY, Manager,

my 2 tf 117 Princess street.

Notice to Merchants!

BARGAINS IN

CANDIES.

Special prices for a few days only. Extra quality Mixed Candy, 10 Gum Drops, in 50 pound Baskets, 5½c.

One lot of new Renny Candies. Regular price 55c box only 35c.

Lemon and Vanilla Extracts—Extra quality, large size, regular price 75c a dozen for 45c a dozen. Smaller sizes at 39c a dozen. We have only a limited quantity. Prices cannot be duplicated. Don't delay, but call at once. Also special prices in other Candies.

CHEWING GUMS,
BASKETS,
BROOMS,
PAPER AND BAGS,
WOODENWARE,
LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
TINWARE, &c.

Call or send orders to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Largest Department Store,
617 & 619 North Fourth St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

'Phone 118. my 30 tf

"THE OHIO"

CREAM FREEZERS

guaranteed to be the best on the market. Does better and quicker work than any known machine.

Lawn Mowers.

Cheap line, warranted to give satisfaction.

Garden Hose,

both wire-bound and plain.

Water Coolers

just received, attractive, durable and cheap.

Buck Stoves.

Finest goods made.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

my 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE

—AND—

Farm Seeds

. Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Wilmington, N. C.

feb 9 tf

ARE YOU IN NEED

—OF—

Summer Foot Wear?

If so come and see us, we have them to please you in quality, styles and sizes, at prices as low as the lowest.

ASK TO SEE OUR SPECIALTIES IN

Ladies' and Gents' Bicycle Shoes and Summer Leggings.

They are up to date.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evan's Old Stand,

my 9 tf 115 Princess street.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First class equippages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15.

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call $1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $2.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at
STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

LOWEST PRICES FOR HIGH GRADE GOODS.

We claim the best assortment suited to the needs of our patrons, the very best quality, the latest style and the Lowest Price, everything considered, to be found anywhere. Our stock and prices at all times will verify this assertion. We now offer a complete line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Etc.,

And respectfully invite you to investigate our claims. See for yourself if the quality is right. See if the assortment is right. See if the style is right. See if the price is right. We know it is and the same knowledge will be yours.

Visit us this week and note the reductions we have made in our DRESS GOODS Stock. 20 per cent. discount on all Woollen Dress Goods, (Black excepted).

For Summer Wear we have the most complete stock of Linens, Lawns, Dimities, Ducks, &c., in white and colored figured ever shown in this city.

Visit our Second Floor for Matting, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Grips and Ladies' Summer Muslin Underwear.

We are sole Agents for the W. B. Corset and Butterick Patterns.

Samples on application.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.

my 10 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THIS IS EARLY ON A

Bright May Morning.

We will begin by telling our many readers and pleasant customers of our grand success in this beautiful month. This month all living nature is in full bloom, and just so is our live, pushing Dry Goods store. Every shelf, table, and counter likewise is piled up with new and pretty Spring Goods. And twenty-two clerks are busy all the while distributing these pretty, new goods to the stylish and pleasant people of our dear Old North State. Do you need Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, or Underwear and Hats for yourself or family? We have them; we can fill your want, satisfy your taste and please your pocket-book. Try us, and join the happy band that trade at the

One Price, Spot Cash Racket Store.

CLOTHING—We can fit you. Try us. Our stock is large and new. Men's wool, in very pretty Suits, just received, $3 85 and 4.50; heavier weight, 5.00. A very pretty Gray Cutaway Coat, all wool, $5.00. A very fine all wool Coat and Vest, black, skeleton lined, $3.50 and 4.50. Odd Vest, a job, at 25c each. Black Alapaca Coats from $1.25, 1.50 to 2.00 each. Brilliantine Coats, silk finished, $1.75 each. Light weight Store Coats, 50 and 83c each. Men's and boy's Straw Hats from 10, 25, 40 and 50c up to $1.00. Good Wool Pants, extra quality, for $1.25 and 1.50 a pair. Boy's Clothing all styles and prices. A big lot of new Clothing just received.

OUR MILLINERY Department is surely very popular. We are doing a fine business in this line. The Bell Crown Sailor in all prices, at 50, 75c, $1.00 and 1.50 each. In black, white and blue Trimmed Hats, all styles and prices. New Laces, Veilings and Dress Trimmings.

OUR SHOES have had a splendid run this spring, and our supply is equal to the demand. We have everything in Shoes. Slippers from 20c a pair to $3.50.

Remember our pretty stock of Summer Dress Goods, Percales, Ducks, Piques, Lawns, Linens, Silks Flannels and Serges. Come to us for Dress Goods. Beautiful Lawns, at 5, 6 and 10c a yard. A beautiful line of pretty, light, Figured Piques, at 10c a yard. Challies, at 5c. Ginghams, at 4 and 5c. Brilliantines, at 19, 25, 40 and 50c per yard. Oriental Lace, very pretty patterns, 14 inches wide, worth 40c, a job at 20c per yard. Come and see us, and we promise to save you money in every line of goods you may need. Our business is very good. We are doing twice as much business now as we ever did at this season of the year before. The reason of our immense business is, we sell goods of all classes to suit the masses, and at prices that defy competition.

You will find us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

ma 10 tf WILMINTON'S BIG RACKET STORE.

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of Business May 7th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		
Loans		$508,043 05
Overdrafts		48 43
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		31,250 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,0 0 00
Redemption Fund		1,406 00
Due from Reserve Agents	$53,904 15	
Due from other Banks	80,023 87	
Cash on hand	93,880 25	227,807 27
Total		$773,554 74

LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$125,000 00
Surplus	$40,000 00	
Undivided profits	17,915 58	57,915 58
Circulation		28 120 00
Total Deposits		562,519 16
Total		$773,554 74

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood,
D. L. Gore,
S. P. McNair,
Sam'l Bear, Jr.,
W. E. Springer,
C. W. Worth,
E. J. Powers,
H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

ma 10 tf

Buy The Best, It Pays.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS,

Remington Bicycles,

Both made by the Remington Arms Co.

Remington products have a world-wide reputation of being the FINEST that experience and money can produce.

We are sole dealers for above. Also Agents for the Celebrated

Victor Wheels.

C. W. YATES & CO.

my 10 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE ONLY CARGO

NEW CROP MOLASSES

directly imported from the

West Indies,

is now discharging at our wharf.

Ex-Schr. Wm. Linthicum,

Direct from Barbadoes. Superior quality. Low prices.

Samples and prices furnished by

WORTH & WORTH,

Only Importers of Molasses in North Carolina.

ap 3 tf

Hardin's Sarsaparilla,

THE GREAT SPRING TONIC.

Seventy five cents per bottle or three for $2.00. Same size as Hood's. For sale at

HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY

126 So. Front St.

Phone 55. ap 26 tf

Just Received

A HANDSOME LOT OF

Ladies' Black Jersey

LEGGINGS

—FOR—

SUMMER WEAR.

Special Sale at $1.00.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

my 10 tf

"A Positive Preventive and Cure."

That's what others say. Why not you? Have you tried it? If not, do so at once.

"Corneus' Bed Bug Interceptic"

is a Household Remedy for these pests. Most druggists sell it.

JAMES D. NUTT,
Manufacturer.

ap 8 tf